The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
W. P. HOAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers, per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail, per year, $10.00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 Issues), $2 00; 10 Copies of Twenty, $1 50, one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Discontinuances.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually as Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22 1872 NO. 166.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings Yesterday.

Not Much Business Done.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 21, 1872.

SENATE.

A Message from the Governor

Was read in reference to the joint resolution recently passed to recover from the United States moneys paid to and kept by George O. Evans. He said the bill had not his approval, but he refrained from vetoing it in deference to the wisdom of the Legislature, though he doubted the wisdom, expediency or policy of making this demand when the State had appointed a State agent who received the money. This resolution in effect repudiates such appointment, and the State could better afford to lose the money than place herself in this most questionable attitude. This bill is now a law.

Bills Introduced.

Mr Anderson, an amendment to the act consolidating the wards of Pittsburgh for educational purposes. This bill repeals the act of 1869 authorizing and requiring sub-district school boards to exclude colored children.

Bills Vetoed.

The Governor has vetoed the bills changing the name of the Dollar Real Estate Association of Allegheny, and incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank, on the ground that the Courts have power.

The Congressional apportionment bill passed first reading as amended by the Senate committee.

The General Appropriation Bill

Was then considered. Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment disallowing the delivery of stationery to members, and allowing them each twenty-five dollars for the same.

Mr. Strang moved to strike out twenty-five dollars. Adopted, and Mr. Billingfelt's amendment as modified by Mr. Strang was passed. The bill was then postponed.

Pending consideration of Mr. Strang's amendment to the Constitutional Convention bill, adjourned.

The Local Option Law.

In the evening the special order was the House bill allowing the voters of wards boroughs and townships throughout the State to vote every three years on license or no license to sell liquors. Mr. Strang moved to apply the bill to counties only and change the time of the first election from the next municipal election to the third Monday in March, 1873. The bill was debated till a late hour without final result.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House occupied all day on the first section of the new militia bill without conclusion.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Union Pacific Terminus Squabble.

OMAHA, March 21.—In consequence of the hesitancy of Iowa roads to ignore the plainly illegal act of the Iowa Legislature, prohibiting the transfer of freight and passengers to Nebraska roans, the Union Pacific has temporarily leased the bridge transfer to the highest bidder, Geo. W. Homan, Jr., of this city. By this intermediate agency eastern roads will evade the Iowa act and deliver freight and passengers to the Union Pacific and other roads here until the matter is permanently settled, upon the basis established by the Union Pacific in its contract with Omaha.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 21.—A telegram received in this city from Senator Harlan, from Washington, states that the Union Pacific directors have acquiesced in the decision of the Government directors that Council Bluffs, and not Omaha, is the legal terminus of the Union Pacific. But it appears that on account of the contract with Omaha two transfers will be made, one here and one at Omaha. The contract for transferring freight and passengers across the new bridge has been let for the present to G. W. Homan, Jr., of Omaha. A great many are of the opinion that the question of terminus will have to go to the Federal Courts for final adjustment.

The case of Crane vs. the Union Pacific Railroad, pending before Judge Love on motion to set aside the condemnation of ground for right way in this city, was dismissed, on motion of the attorneys for the Railroad company—first, because the condemnation of the right of way was for a side track a mile from the main line; second, because the railroad no longer needed the ground. There was, therefore, no question concerning the terminus, nor any other question decided by Judge Love in that case. Omaha papers and telegrams to the contrary notwithstanding. The passenger and freight platforms of the Union Pacific in his city will be completed this evening or early to-morrow, and trains will cross the bridge on Monday. In the meantime transfer agents are doing excellent service in the transfer of freight and passengers, so that Eastern men need not fear any delay.

Election of Officers for the Buffalo and Jamestown Road.

BUFFALO, March 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railway, the New York branch of the direct road to Titusville, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. Richmond; Vice President, James Adams; Treasurer, Abraham Altman. At a meeting held at the Council Chamber this evening, delegations from Jamestown, Titusville, Oil City and other points on the line of the road reported the progress made in their respective localities. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The building of the through road to the oil regions is placed beyond a doubt.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1872.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A. W. Calvin, former engineer of the Croton water works, in a letter published to-day, advocates the utilization by means of pumping engines and pipes of sea water for the suppression of fires and sanitary purposes.

The case of Edward S. Stokes will be called for hearing in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when the prisoner will plead to the indictment charging him with the murder of Fisk.

Governor Ito and others of the Japanese Embassy called to-day at the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. It is regretted that the condition of city affairs is such as to prevent giving them a fitting reception called for by the magnitude of the commercial relations between the two countries. Mr. Clews entertains them privately at Delmonico's to-morrow.

Hugh Waters, an old man employed at the Astor House, was stabbed in the abdomen early this morning in Chatham street, by Hughes, a car conductor residing in Jersey City, who was arrested. Waters is seriously though not dangerously injured. The case resembles the Rogers murder, as the injured man was approached by two men, one of whom entertained the other to refrain from the murder. There were eighteen new cases of small-pox and seven deaths.

Cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis are reported in Brooklyn.

Three youthful burglars were to-day sentenced each four and a half years to the penitentiary.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 21.—In the Senate to-day the House bill to prohibit persons from hunting game on lands of another without permission, failed on its passage, only eleven votes being cast in its favor. This measure is one that has called out an immense number of petitions pro and con, and has agitated all the game clubs of the State, so as to cause them to have protests against the bill sent here by thousands. The House bill to authorize city councils to make special assessments on appropriations of land for opening streets according benefits was, after discussion of a day, passed. The House resolution asking Congress to equalize bounties to soldiers of the late war was unanimously adopted.

In the House, after spending all day in discussion, the bill to allow Toledo to build railroads was defeated, only forty-eight votes being cast for it.

POLITICAL.

New York and the Cincinnati Convention.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Liberal Republican Central Committee held its first meeting to-night, and passed a resolution favoring a State Convention at Albany to send a State delegation to Cincinnati.

Dwelling House and Contents Burned in Canton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., March 21, 1872.

The dwelling house, with all its contents, owned and occupied by a widow lady named J. Hugh, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $1,000; no insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

STATE POLITICS.

The *State Journal* says: A good movement has been begun in the city of Philadelphia by the Republican City Executive Committee, in favoring a set of rules which exclude from nominating conventions, as delegates, all politicians who hold a city, State or national office. There is a propriety in this which at once commends it to the approval of all reasonable men, because the corruption and foul dealing in making nominations spring from the fact that too many office-holders meddle in affairs, which ought of right to be exclusively controlled by the people. The same should be applied all over the State.

Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane, of York, deems being considered a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Parliament.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. Torrens, stated that since the conclusion of the treaty of Washington, correspondence had been going on in regard to its provisions as they affected Canada, between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of the Dominion. That correspondence was, as yet, incomplete, and it would be impossible to produce it at present.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, announces that the annual review will take place at Brighton.

The Duke of Argyle, Secretary of State for India, has presented to the city of Chicago works on the history, people, products, laws, medical practice, &c., of India.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, March 20.—It has been proved that Marshal Bazaine dined with Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, shortly before the capitulation of Metz.

ROME, March 20.—It is rumored that Herr Von Arnim, who recently arrived here from Berlin, is the bearer of a proposal for a treaty of defensive alliance between Germany and Italy, whereby the possession of Lorraine and Alsace is guaranteed to Germany and Rome to Italy. Both parties are to unite their armies in case of war.

LONDON, March 21.—The army review will probably come off at Brighton on Easter Monday.

A driving snow storm, the first in fourteen months, has prevailed here all morning. The city is enveloped in a dense cloud and at the hour, 1:30 P. M., the day is as dark as at midnight.

PARIS, March 21.—Owing to the renunciation of the commercial treaty with England, the Left has determined to pass a bill taxing raw materials.

LONDON, March 21.—Some excitement was occasioned this afternoon by the announcement that the Oxford Club had declined to row a match against the Cambridge crew, and that the University race is off.

ROME, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a resolution of confidence in the Ministry by a vote of 238 to 190.

LONDON, March 21.—Evening.—The report that the University boat race had fallen through in consequence of the withdrawal of the Oxford crew is not confirmed.

The University of Cambridge has made a donation to Chicago of a valuable series of books published by the Pitt Press, or University Printing Office.

PARIS, March 21.—Muniat, the Communist incendiary, and seven of the murderers of the Rue Haxo, have been committed and condemned to death. Many other Communists pronounced guilty of similar crimes, were sentenced to transportation.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 21.—The steamers France and Bremen have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 21, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅞@93. American 6bonds—5-20s, 62, 92⅝; do 65, 93⅜; do '67, 93⅝; 10-40s, 89⅝.

PARIS, March 21.—Rentes 50f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11a11⅛d. California white wheat 11s 9d; red spring 10s 9d; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25s@26s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Pork33s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Petroleum 45 francs.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1872.

SENATE.

The tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment regulating all laws creating or imposing taxes on domestic products and on stamps, except taxes on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, repeal to take effect October 1, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER said that the expensive machinery of the internal revenue department ought to be abolished by Congress without waiting for the action of the Executive.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the reduction of internal revenue would undoubtedly be accompanied by a reduction of its machinery.

Mr. SAWYER spoke in favor of the amendment retaining the present duties on rice.

Mr. HILL favored a reduction of one half of the internal revenue list before any general revision of the tariff.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to limit the debate on the tariff to amendments pending at the time, and would call up the motion tomorrow.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chicago relief bill was discussed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time after Monday next.

The army appropriation bill, appropriating $29,548,797, was discussed in Committee of the Whole till adjournment.

SAN DOMINGO.

Cabral Wins a Victory—Attempt to Assassinate Baez—People Still Anxious for Annexation.

PORTO PLATA, March 10, *via* HAVANA, March 21.—President Baez has again lost the town of Savaneta. It is reported that he was defeated at San Juan by Cabral, who was unable to advance for want of money and ammunition. The people object to supporting Cabral, because they still have hopes of annexation to the United States, or an American protectorate. An attempt was made on the 4th instant to assassinate President Baez. Simultaneously with the murder, his cousin, Adolfo Caen, who was shot in the street by Juan Julier. The murderer was arrested, but subsequently escaped, and is now on Turk's Island.

Arrested at Last.

Officer James Donovan, of Alderman McMaster's police force, yesterday arrested a man named John Ward, a resident of Blossonville, on several charges preferred by his brother Robert. John, it appears, is a regular nuisance in the particular neighborhood where he resides. The other day he broke up the furniture in his house, and when an officer proceeded to arrest him he retreated into a coal pit and thus evaded him. On Wednesday, however, he became considerably intoxicated and started from Blossonville with the avowed intention of murdering his father, who lived a short distance from the village. A number of the neighbors hearing his intention followed after him, seized him and bound him hand and foot, and kept him at his brother's house until yesterday morning, when officer Donovan conveyed him to this city. The Alderman committed John to jail.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

M. MAGINLEY, Esq., still continues an invalid, with but very slight hopes of recovery.

IS IT not time that the chairs for the committee rooms about the new City Hall were finished?

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN will give dramatic recital at Library hall on the evening of Monday April first.

THE Charles Howard who was sent to the workhouse the other day was not the well known minstrel of the same name.

ONLY twenty-three women and women were recruited by Captain Cupples for Mayor Blackmore's attention yesterday morning.

A NEGRO den near the corner of Arthurs and Crawford streets, has been ordered by the Mayor's police and a majority of the inmates sent to Claremont.

THE twenty-seven St. Patricans who were sent to jail on Tuesday morning for celebrating too much, were released from confinement yesterday morning.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. James H. Stewart, clerk in charge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, is lying dangerously ill.

THERE was considerable speculation last evening in relation to the verdict in the oil suit. Many bets were made that it would be in favor of the plaintiff.

MISS MARION B. PHILREO, a young lady artist of great promise from New York, has received such encouragement from friends in this city that she has determined to locate here. She will in a short time open a studio in Allegheny City.

THE attention of the Street Committee was called at its meeting last night to the condition of Second avenue east of the Birmingham bridge. It is reported that the avenue at the point named is caving in. The Street Commissioner was ordered to investigate the matter.

CAPT. T. F. HUGHES charges Emanuel De Roy with larceny as bailee before Alderman McMasters. The prosecutor alleges that defendant illegally retains possession of a gold medal, the property of the former. Hearing to-day.

A PATIENT at Mercy Hospital, while delirious yesterday, escaped from the institution, and when re-captured was endeavoring to make an information against the Alderman, alleging that they had attacked him with bowie knives and pistols. He was safely returned to the hospital.

FRANK HOLTZMAN, the young man who was cut some weeks ago at a house on Railroad street, was present at a hearing yesterday before the Mayor in the case of Patrick Carney, charged with being the party who cut him. The defendant, in default of $3,000 bail, was committed for trial at court.

GEORGE SNOOK charges Lieutenant M. V. Hazen, of the police force, with a misdemeanor in "dissuading a witness from testifying." The information, which is made before Alderman McMasters, sets forth that Shook was an important witness in a case in Court recently, and that Mr. Hazen prevented him from giving his testimony. The defendant will be on hand to explain at a hearing.

IT is current that a man in Allegheny invited one of our County Commissioners into a saloon to "take something," and that after sundry drinks and cigars had been disposed of stepped to the door "for a moment" and failed to return. The Commissioner was compelled to pay the bill, but in turn captured a package left by the defendant, and taking it to a pawn shop pledged it for the amount of the *electron*.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Bayfield Job Hard to Kill.

The Departments Out of Funds

France Asked for No Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1872.

The Chicago Bill.

The solid vote of the delegations from Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin, reinforced by straggling assistance from Massachusetts, Ohio and the Southern States, succeeded today in giving a temporary set-back to the Chicago relief bill in the House, where it had come back for concurrence in the Senate amendment. Mr. Dawes called the bill up with a motion that it be concurred in. After debate it was referred to the Ways and Means.

The Bayfield Job.

The memorable St. Croix and Bayfield job will not stay defeated, notwithstanding the fall it has met in the House. Mr. Carpenter was in the Senate to-day during the morning hour, to press the motion that the House amendment, killing the job, be not concurred in. When Mr. Howe made this motion on Monday last, Sherman's amendment carried it over, and the action of this Senator to-day, assisted by Senators Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, and Edmunds, have now again postponed the motion. Inasmuch as the amendments have now to be printed, it will require a vote of the Senate to call this scheme up again.

The Australian Subsidy.

Senator Cole will to-morrow call up the Australian subsidy bill, and ask for its immediate consideration.

Departments Out of Funds.

Various government departments having run short of funds, are now pressing immediate action on the deficiency bills. It is stated that serious embarrassment is already occasioned to the public business through the tardy action on these bills.

No Investigation Asked for by France.

The French Arms Committee to-day received a dispatch from Minister Washburne to Mr. Fish, saying he had official information from the proper source that no investigation of the character affirmed by Mr. Sumner had constituted in France.

Shelved.

The all-embracing Asiasic Commercial Company, invented by Peters, of Maine, and Hon. Ben Eggleston, of Ohio, came to a sudden end in the House to-day. Peters called it up, and the House laid it on the table by a nearly unanimous vote. The corporators named Directors for a year. Aside from an extended commercial business, this company was by the bill authorized to engage in public works in Japan, China and throughout Asia, and also to issue shin-plasters in the shape of promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange or any other obligations. It is doubtful if none of this banking paper shall be circulated in the United States. For all these privileges the company did not assume any visible responsibility.

Personal.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, returned to-day. He is much better.

The Ku-Klux Cases Dismissed.

The Supreme Court this morning, Chief Justice Chase only dissenting, sustained the demurrer by the government to its jurisdiction of the Ku-Klux cases in the form in which they came on appeal, and dismissed them from its calendar. This summary proceeding is a decided surprise to Messrs. Johnson and Stansbury, who had thoroughly prepared them selves to argue the case on appeal, and to whom the question of jurisdiction was only suggested a few days since. This decision settles the practical operation of the Ku Klux law, for the remainder of the present session. Hundreds of similar cases are appealed, it will be a year at the earliest before they can be reached by the Court. It is stated by persons likely to be correctly informed, that the Court would have been evenly divided upon the question of the constitutionality of the law had it been submitted to them.

Louisiana Politics.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, left for New York this morning, and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of the same State, for New Orleans this evening, with the understanding that he is to call a State Republican Convention on the second of May. Yesterday Warmouth had a long interview with the President, at which several of the Cabinet and Senator West were present, and Louisiana politics were thoroughly discussed. The proposition for a State Convention was made by Warmouth, who professed his readiness to respect the call coming from Pinchback, and the President to permit Marshal Packard to preside if he wished. Warmouth's friends are greatly elated at the success of his visit to this city, which they say has practically neutralized the federal opposition to his administration, and made his renomination for Governor a forgone conclusion. They concede that there will be an independent Federal Republican ticket in the field. It is not unlikely that in consequence of the changed relations between Warmouth's friends and the President the opposition to Pinchback as Collector may be withdrawn, though a delegation of colored citizens of Louisiana are here endeavoring to procure the appointment of State Senator E. A. Ingraham, colored, to the position.

The Appropriation Bills.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the discussion of the Senate amendments to the legislative, executive appropriation bill, and will report it back to the House immediately after the army bill is disposed of. The greater portion of the amendments have been disagreed to. The most important on which action was taken to-day being that fixing the salaries of all United States District Judges at five thousand dollars annually, which was non-concurred in. Nearly all of the amendments advancing the salaries of the principal bureau officers in this city were rejected, the only exceptions being those of the Register, of the Land Office and Commissioner of the General Land Office, which were fixed a four thousand dollars, and of the Pension and Indian Commissioners at $5,340.

The amendment proposing to extend the capitol grounds by the purchase of two additional squares of land at an expense of anywhere from half a million to a million was also rejected.

The Tariff Discussion

In the Senate excited no interest whatever, owing to the almost positive certainty that the House will insist upon presenting its own revenue measures, reported from its own committee. It is generally understood that the time now given by the Senate to Sherman's bill is thrown away. To-day set speeches were made by Frelinghuysen and Johnston, of Virginia, and several amendments were offered. The one offered by Morton proposes to abolish all internal taxes save those arising from tobacco, spirits and fermented liquor, which is in accordance with the recommendations on this subject in the last annual message of the President. Mr. Scott also proposed to put tea and coffee on the free list. This amendment will call out the full protection vote of the Senate, and if successful will necessitate the recommital of the whole tariff bill for general revision.

Light Punishment.

Charles W. Butts, attorney in the Bowen and DeLarge contested election case, was fined five hundred dollars here to-day in the Police Court for an assault upon a young school girl.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

COMMISSIONERS OF SURVEY.

The President has appointed Brevet Major General Andrew A. Humphreys, of the engineer corps, U. S. A., Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Captain Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., and chief of the navigation bureau, to be Commissioners of the United States to examine and consider all surveys, plans, proposals or suggestions of routes or communication by canal or water connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, over or near the Isthmus of Darien, which have already been submitted or may be here after submitted to the President during the pendency of this appointment, or which may be referred to them by the President, and to report in writing their conclusions and the result of such examination to the President, with their opinion as to the probable cost and practicability of each route or plan, and such other matters in connection therewith as they may think proper and pertinent. They are severally authorized to execute and fulfill the duties of that appointment according to law and the instructions which they from time to time receive from the President.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee to examine into the charges made by the editor of the New York *Sun* against Secretary Robeson, met this morning, all present except Mr. Voorhees. Mr. C. A. Dana was present with his counsel, William Bartlett. Secretary Robeson was also present. After a general conversation on the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the editor of the New York *Sun* be allowed to have produced before the committee such witnesses as he may desire to have examined, and by himself or counsel to examine such witnesses in relation to any matters within the scope of the enquiry before the committee, and that the Secretary of the Navy be allowed to appear with counsel if he sees fit, and that it is the preference of the committee that both of said parties shall, either in person or by counsel, conduct the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

The committee adjourned until Monday evening. In the meantime the names of witnesses will be furnished.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee this afternoon resumed and concluded the examination of George Bliss, Jr., with regard to party politics in that city. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Final Report of the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Home Sanitary Committee—The Funds Transferred to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday the Board of Managers of the old Soldiers' Home held its final meeting. Mr. R. C. Loomis occupied the chair, and Mr. W. P. Weyman officiated as Secretary.

From the final report of the Board of Directors we take the following:

Since the organization of the Home in 1865 it has afforded a Home to 1,937 soldiers, many of whom were helpless and required hospital treatment for months. The largest number cared for during any one year was in 1869, when three hundred and sixty-one enjoyed the benefits of the Home. In the winters of 1868, 1869 and 1870, a large number of soldiers (most of whom were partially disabled,) were received at the Home, who were desirous of attending school at the commercial colleges of our city. Boarding and attendance were offered to all such free, and many of them by this assistance were enabled to prepare themselves for positions by which they could maintain themselves. Assistance has been rendered to forty-seven worthy soldiers' families.

During the latter part of 1870 and the year 1871 it became apparent that owing to the completion of the National homes and other causes, that soon the want of such a home would be no longer needed in our midst. And in accordance with section seven of Act of Incorporation, which provides that when it seems to be the general opinion of the members of the Corporation newly incorporated, that the duty, necessity and obligation now so generally recognized, of establishing the institution, is after a time become less pressing, until the decrease in the number of soldiers to whom the debt of gratitude is due shall render the institution unnecessary, and it may be desirable to dissolve the corporation; said dissolution may be made by a vote of the majority of contributors present at a meeting called with due notice of the proposed dissolution. And in case a majority shall decide on such dissolution, they shall have power to sell all the real, personal and mixed estate of the corporation, or to make donation of the same to any institution or institutions or societies of a benevolent or public character, within the county of Allegheny, now or hereafter to be incorporated; and it shall be the duty of the corporation—all its just debts being first paid—to appropriate and pay over its entire funds to some public objects or purposes, which shall be chosen to be the recipients thereof, by a vote of the majority of the contributors gratified at the meeting which shall make the appropriation." A meeting of the contributors and managers of the Home was called January 27th, and the following report was submitted from the joint committee of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and Soldiers Home Boards looking to the establishment of a permanent hospital in our midst, which report was unanimously accepted.

And while it provides an hospital in our midst for Western Pennsylvania, it also makes provision for soldiers who would properly come under the care of the Soldiers' Home Board.

Concurrent action of the joint committees of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and the Sanitary Soldier's Home, adopted at their meeting on Monday, December 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of James M. Cooper.

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital that the benefits of the institution may be enlarged so as to relieve indigent sufferers from disease and bodily infirmity as well as from mental derangement in its several forms, and, whereas, it is equally the desire of the Managers of the Soldier's Home that the funds remaining in their hands shall be applied in conformity with the terms of their appointment, to such public charities as the intelligence as shall commend itself to their judgment, as the proper custodian of the said unexpended balance; therefore be it

Ist Resolved, By the Committees of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and of the Soldier's Home, that the following basis for an arrangement to accomplish the objects above set forth be and hereby is recommended for adoption by our respective Boards of Managers, viz:

That the Western Pennsylvania Hospital will agree to receive and administer the new in the hands of the Soldier's Home as an endowment fund, to be used exclusively for the efficient organization and management of the Twelfth Ward Hospital, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the relief of the indigent sick, helpless and infirm, and persons receiving accidental injury, and that in order to secure the best results in this direction, it is understood that the members of the present Board of Managers of the Soldier's Home shall be constituted Life Managers of the Board of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in consideration of the appropriation of the funds remaining in the hands of the Managers of the Soldier's Home, to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and that five of these gentlemen, in conjunction with a like number to be selected, annually, from the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, shall constitute an executive committee of ten members, with the President ex-officio, who shall have immediate charge of the affairs of the Twelfth Ward Hospital, subject to, and in conformity with the terms of the charter and by-laws of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

2d. Resolved, That life members and those who shall be entitled under the third section of the act of Incorporation to nominate and send a patient to the hospital, shall be requested to designate the Ward in which they may exercise their donation shall apply, and in which this privilege shall be exercised.

3rd. Resolved, That it is expressly provided under the Act of Incorporation that all those discharged soldiers of the volunteer armies from Western Pennsylvania shall be freely received and enjoy all the benefits of this institution without charge.

4th. Resolved, That future benefactions and bequests, when not expressly directed by the donors to be for either particular department of the institution, shall be applied at the discretion of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

SECRETARY AND TREASURERS REPORT.

Total receipts for 1865 and 1866	$27,969 65
Total receipts for 1867	12,006 54
Total receipts for 1868	14,457 62
State appropriation 1867 and 1868	15,000 00
Total receipts for 1869	15,088 59
Total receipts for 1870	14,416 65
Total receipts for 1871 and 1872	19,516 49
Total income	$113,855 51

EXPENDITURES.

For 1865 and 1866	$23,332 92
For 1867	18,686 75
For 1868	17,836 93
For 1869	21,630 58
For 1870	16,351 23
For 1871 and 1872	16,007 13
Total expenditures	$113,855 51

Number of soldiers received from 1865 to 1870 1,937
Number discharged 1,831
Number died 82
Number in Home February 1, 1872 24
..... 1,937

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

Of bonds received from Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission for maintenance of Soldier's Home:

Amount of U. S. bonds received in 1865	$183,350
Bonds sold in 1866 for use of Home	8,350
Bonds sold in 1869 and proceeds invested in T. M. M. L. Hall, mortgaged	87,000
Bonds sold in 1871 and proceeds invested in Pittsburgh Water Loan	50,000
Bonds sold in 1872 and proceeds paid to Western Penna. Hospital	38,000
Total	$183,350

The following investments and cash have been transferred to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Board, the income of which is to be used for maintainance of the Twelfth Ward Hospital:

Library Hall mortgage	$100,000 00
Pittsburgh Water Loan	57,000 00
Furniture and supplies at hospital	4,735 96
Cash	41,383 71
Total	$203,119 57

The several reports were approved after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

The Twelfth Ward Hospital has been open for the reception of patients under the new board of managers since February 1. During the month of February 60 patients were under the care of the hospital, 50 of whom were free patients.

The board of managers of the hospital are J. K. Moorhead, James M. Cooper, Wilson Miller, Joseph Albree, J. H. Shoenberger Isaac Jones, O. O. Phillips, Wm. McCreery, Alex Nimick, Wm. P. Weyman.

The medical staff of the hospital is composed of the following surgeons and physicians:

Dr. F. Le Moyne, 157 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dr. C. B. King, 54 Anderson street, Allegheny.

Dr. J. McCann, 229 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Dr. S. M. Benham, 149 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

Applications can be made to any of the physicians for admission.

Junction Borough.

The residents of Mansfield, a portion of Robinson township, have applied to the Court of Quarter Sessions for a borough charter. As the village is located at the junction of the Pan Handle and Chartiers Valley Railroads, the petitioners propose to have the new borough named "Junction," an expressive but not very euphonious title. Some people may be a little curious to know why the name "Mansfield" was not adhered to. The petition was referred to the Grand Jury, and a majority of the members of that body certified to the necessity and propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

An Eastern firm is to be allowed to pave the intersection of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street with locust blocks, a new kind of wood pavement. The work is to be done at the cost of the owner of the patent.

THE OIL PRODUCERS.

Meeting at Parker's—The Connellsville and Allegheny Valley Railroads.

Wednesday afternoon the oil producers held a meeting at Parker's Landing, for the purpose of electing representatives to the Oil Producers' Union, the organization which is to checkmate the South Improvement Company. J. D. Kearns presided. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. General McCalmont made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he warned the men at the head of that great conspiracy, the South Improvement Company, to beware how they provoked and outraged the people of the oil region.

The following, from President Hughart, of the Connellsville Railroad, was read: "Let me ask you to give, as far as possible, publicity to the fact that we will take oil that may be brought down the river and delivered alongside of our track, at eighty cents per barrel to the wharf of Baltimore. This will be a very large saving to shippers, and must break the rates. We strike the fatal blow."

The following dispatch from Col. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was read in reply to an inquiry relative to the rates of oil from Oil City to Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURGH, March 20, 1871.—*R. L. Brown:* If the cars are promptly unloaded at Oil City, we can, I think, move four thousand barrels a day, perhaps more. I don't anticipate any change in rate given you. Will agree to give you thirty days' notice of any change. We are willing and anxious to do all in our power to assist the producers in the emergency.

J. J. LAWRENCE.

The following resolution, offered by J. W. Braden, was adopted:

Resolved, That members of the Legislature from the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Venango and Warren, be requested to have the free pipe bill extended to the county of Allegheny by the present Legislature, before adjournment of the same.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Gilfillan, Lay, Rich and others.

The meeting unanimously adopted the rules governing the Producers' Union, and appointed Messrs. A. M. Perrin, S. D. Kearns, John H. Gailey, James M. Lambing and R. B. Allen to represent the Parker region.

It was stated that there were seventy thousand barrels of oil in tank at Parker's Landing, and no means of transportation. A committee was appointed to confer with Colonel Phillips in regard to having this oil moved to Pittsburgh.

A committee was also appointed to consult President Garrett in reference to extending the facilities of his road to Parker's Landing. The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of John Lutz, charged with the larceny of a lot of pencils, matchage pads and inkstands, the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

Edward McCafferty, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs. A *nol pros* was entered in a subsequent information, by leave of Court, on payment of costs.

Wm. Northey, of Robinson township, plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of illegal selling, preferred by Benj. M. Clark. Sentence deferred.

Rose Bennett, Mary Ryan and Eliza Ann Pettigrew, were indicted for keeping a disorderly house on Diamond alley. Mary was allowed as to Ryan and Pettigrew, for the purpose of making witnesses of them. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, the county to pay costs.

Eccles Robinson, indicted for the larceny of a gold hunting case watch, valued at one hundred dollars, the property of Rose Hartman, was declared not guilty.

Silas Billow, charged with the larceny of a double barreled gun, the property of Peter Risher, of Spring Garden avenue, was declared not guilty.

Daniel Donnelly, indicted for felonious assault and battery on John O'Brien, was acquitted of the felony, but found guilty of wilfully wounding the defendant. The allegation of the defendant was that Donnelly struck him on the head with a knuckler, and the fact in proof sustained his story.

Wm. Pearce, a constable of East Birmingham, was put on trial for misdemeanor in arresting August Wieman without just cause. The jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

John Ranker was next arraigned on a charge of assault and battery on oath of Patrick McNance. Trial to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Henry C. Commegys et al.	August Eichelman.
Nancy Wright.	John Trimble.
Geo. Fields.	James Frank.
Pat. McAnally.	Leopold Hart.
R. E. Barnett.	Lewis Trax et al.
Joseph Hart.	Gabriel Ceyolles.
Michael Gunn.	Mathew Oft et al.
Worley Oiler.	Hugh V. Willson.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of James McGinnis vs. the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics' Turnpike Road Company, was submitted to the jury, but no verdict was rendered at adjournment.

Felix O'Neil vs. N. J. Keller. Action to recover on a contract for grading a street. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

106. City of Pittsburgh vs. Gills' heirs.
167. Same vs. Same.
168. C. Bloomer vs. C. Hoevelet.
174. Pittock, Nevin & Co. vs. Phillips.
186. David Bly & Co. vs. Gunniston & Co.
198. C. Schad vs. H. Myers.
34. J. C. Bigelow vs. Schmidlback.
35. Same vs. John McCall.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In Judge Sterrett's branch the cases of Barton vs. Black and Scott, before reported, are still on trial.

In Judge Collier

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

GOVERNORS BAKER, of Indiana, and NOYES, of Ohio, have appointed a Commission to look after the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries, and adopt whatever measures they may deem necessary to accomplish the object, in conformity with the request of the Convention for the improvement of the Ohio River, recently held at Cincinnati. In view of the great importance of the subject it is to be hoped the Executives of other interested States—Pennsylvania included—will appoint their own Commissions without delay.

THE editor of the *Sun* promises, in his paper, to appear and testify before the ROBESON Investigating Committee. This is as it should be; but when he impugns the integrity of the Committee by attributing to it a bias in favor of Secretary ROBESON, and otherwise complains of "the odds in the Secretary's favor," it is evident that he has grave doubts of being able to hold his ground. But since, according to its own statement, it is the invariable rule of the *Sun* "not to assail any man without sufficient reason, and not to bring any charges until they have been patiently and thoroughly explored and fortified with an abundance of solid evidence," the accuser will have no loophole of excuse or escape out of which to crawl, in the event of failure to make good his charges.

ROYALTY, no doubt, is an expensive institution—in England not less than in other countries. Sir CHARLES DILKE makes a grave mistake, however, in attacking it on the score of its cost to the people. Unquestionably there are many retrenchments which ought to be made, and many sinecures and extravagances which ought to be abolished, but that is not the question. The issue between Republicanism and Monarchy is one, not of cost but of character. Would it prove French NAPOLEONISM to be better than Swiss independence, should the rate of taxation in the Republic be somewhat higher than under the late Empire? If Sir CHARLES DILKE is simply a preacher of the Gospel of Circumstance, he might as well bring his exhortations to a close, while if he be in good sooth the crowned apostle of the new era of manhood as against feudalism and privilege, the question very naturally suggests itself why he does not attest the fact by surrendering the titular distinction attached to his name, and becoming plain citizen DILKE, as befits a champion of the people? For what have earnest and sincere men to do with baubles?

A MOVEMENT is understood to be on foot among the manufacturers, merchants and business men of Pittsburgh, to substitute Friday for Saturday as pay day. A number of firms are said to have given in their adhesion to the plan, to which it is desired there should be a general subscription. There are many reasons in favor of the proposition, most of which will at once suggest themselves. In some other cities, Boston and Baltimore for instance, a similar change has been made by a number of employers, who report it to work admirably in every particular. In Sweden, too, it is stated that the marked decrease in intemperance of late years is owing in a large measure to the substitution of Friday for Saturday for paying off the men. Wherever the method has been adopted it seems to have produced excellent results. Under the present custom employers are subjected to many inconveniences and interruptions of business; and any plan which promises, even partially, to remove these and at the same time to conduce to the welfare of the employed and the benefit of society generally, is worthy of careful consideration.

AMONG the acts of Congress recently signed by the President was one entitled "An act for the relief of preemption settlers in the State of California." This is the bill introduced by Senator COLE to remove the disabilities incurred by the two hundred odd unhoused and dispossessed settlers of whose hardships we made mention the other day. Judge DAVIS the Presidential nominee on a platform which expressly declares that the public lands of the United States belong to the people and should be held for the benefit of landless settlers, was one of the Supreme Judges who decided that a settler acquired no vested rights by virtue of preemption, until he had obtained his patent and paid his money; in consequence of which decision these settlers were driven off their claims as described. Congress and the President have now, so far as was possible, redressed the wrong which the workingmen's candidate helped to inflict on workingmen. Spite of the fact that Judge DAVIS has not yet formally accepted the nomination, ought not the industrial classes to hold ratification meetings throughout the country without further delay? Surely his peculiar services in their behalf entitle him to so much consideration.

THE Chicago *Times* does not regard it as a misfortune that the report that Senator SUMNER would preside over the Cincinnati Convention turns out to be untrue, and says:

"There are many reasons which will readily suggest themselves, why the harmony and conciliation which it is the ordinary object of that Convention to secure, will not be promoted if the impression should go abroad that his influence preponderated upon that occasion."

Unquestionably. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who in the same breath declares GRATZ BROWN, a prominent engineer of the "LIberal" movement, to be a good enough Democrat for him, and insists upon the repudiation of the reconstruction acts and amendments, might for instance, seriously object; as might also greenback PENDLETON, fire-in-the-rear VOORHEES, and other persons of their class who will probably exert considerable influence in next Convention. The peculiar character of the antecedents of the Massachusetts Senator would undoubtedly excite the bitter hostility of all this ilk, should he be prominently identified with the proposed proceedings. If the contemplated coalition of hypocrisies is to take place, SUMNER should by all means be induced to remain away until the swindle is perfected.

CARL BLIND, the able London correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt*, seems to have taken much care and trouble to observe and study the people on the occasion of the great thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Having made an extensive circuit through the most thronged streets and having been detained for more than an hour in the midst of the crowd at the triumphal arch on Ludgate Hill, Mr. BLIND says that during the entire time he didn't hear a human soul mention the name of either the Prince or the Queen. As the royal carriages were driven through Pall-Mall he heard the words "There she is!" "There he is!" followed by an "hurrah!" During the whole day he did not hear a syllable uttered concerning the meaning or object of the immense gathering. Another thing which struck the correspondent was the fact that in the city proper, along the whole line of march, soldiers were stationed with bayonets. "This," he adds, "is not usual in England. There was nothing of the kind when LOUIS NAPOLEON with EUGENIE and Prince ALBERT, after the Crimean war, made his entrance into London. Nor again at the entrance of the lately married pair, the Prince of Wales and his wife." A division of sappers with axes was also on hand. As these troops took no part in the maintenance of order, they must have been out for another purpose. It was, no doubt, thought possible that some treasonable uproar might be attempted in the narrow city streets.

THE House has several times this winter proved itself to be a representative body in character as well as in name; and it deserves a little credit for the courageous promptitude with which on various occasions it has placed itself in the breach to defend from the lobbyists the interests of the people committed to its charge. Another opportunity is about to be afforded it of deepening the good impression thus made, and of earning additional thanks from the country at large. It is understood that the House Committee on Territories will shortly (perhaps to-day), report upon the project for a Territorial Government for the tribes in the Indian Territory, under what is known as the Oklohama constitution. A majority of the Committee, it is thought, are opposed to the project; and the service which the House is called upon to render is, to sustain the report of the Committee should it be unfavorable, and inflexibly to refuse to sanction it should it be of a reconsendatory character. We have before described the nature of the measure, the circumstances attending its introduction into Congress, and the sturdy opposition thereto of the tribes directly affected by it. The interests of railroad civilization are not to be superciliously treated or ignored; but neither is the pledged faith of a nation, nor the rightful demand which these patient, well-behaved aborigines now make upon us for its observance, to be repudiated or set aside. It is an inspiring thing to see city-building Commerce stride conqueringly across the continent, with towns and marts springing behind it as footprints; but it is not good that its pace should be so rapid as to outstrip Justice, or leave Honesty mired in the rear. Moreover, that same quality and principle which demand that we shall render to these Indians their due right and desert, would seem also to require that the bill which has lately been introduced into Congress, instructing the Secretary of the interior to commence negotiations for the immediate acquisition of the Black Hill region on the head waters of the Cheyenne river, should be promptly and decisively rejected. The recent discovery of gold, silver and other mineral deposits upon that reservation has kindled among not a few miners and speculators the desire for its possession, and a number of expeditions are, it is reported, organizing in the West to start for the scene of the discoveries with the first opening of Spring. This reservation, which comprises some 6,000 square miles—was set apart for the occupancy of the Dakota Indians several years ago, and the Government pledged its word that it should be faithfully reserved to them. It is now sought to make the Government unworthily break its word, by removing them to some other reservation and throwing the Black Hills open to white settlement, altogether irrespective of their wishes or of the rights of the matter, if should not be. The nation is bound to stand by its obligations. With what conscience or justice can we demand that England shall be held to her treaties with us, while we are trying to escape from our own agreements with other people? Let Congress squelch the scheme at once.

RESPECTABLE OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Though one cannot be sure, one may reasonably conjecture that Sir CHARLES DILKE was little, if at all, surprised by the reception accorded to his presumptuous proposition in the House of Commons. If really sincere in his efforts for the propagation of republicanism, he may have been rather gratified than grieved by the stormy scene of which an account was given in our issue of yesterday. People who read the report of what took place will most likely, everywhere, suspect that there was somewhat factitious in the violent demonstration of opposition to a motion for inquiry, which was perfectly legitimate in itself, and which Sir CHARLES DILKE had a manifest right to make. In fact, there can be no doubt that the scene was not characteristic of the legislative body in which it occurred, and that it formed a part or feature of the extraordinary method of treatment by which the English ruling classes hope to put down or rather keep down a movement which is directed against a state of things with which they see no reason to be dissatisfied. In the House of Commons the wealth, aristocracy, learning and established religion of England are represented. The representatives of all these powers are well aware that the ancient political, social and economical system which Sir CHARLES DILKE assails, will not bear examination. It had its beginning in favoritism, in the arbitrary recognition of the claims of persons and classes at the expense of other persons and classes equally meritorious, and in the contempt of indisputable rights, and maintained and expanded through successive centuries with accumulating wrongs, the system has become interwoven with the entire constitution of society and government. Thus all the prosperous classes, all who hold rank and nearly all who feel able to achieve success in spite of existing obstacles, either are or think themselves interested in upholding the State upon its old historical foundations. And in the case of many of them their views of self-interest are reinforced by the sentimentalism which has its roots in the past. The progress of manufacturers, the industrial development of the country and the consequent rise of classes of rich and well to do people independent of the hereditary land-holders made certain reforms and changes in the old system unavoidable. But these alterations were after all merely superficial, and served to enlist the classes for whom they were made in support of the rest of the system. In the presence of the ever increasing importance of the working classes among whom republicanism finds its recruits, conservatives of all grades evidently feel that at present the only true policy consists in preventing inquiry and discussion, if necessary, in the manner which Americans call "bluff." Until quite recently it was comparatively easy to suppress any tendency towards republicanism among the so called "lower orders." The agricultural laborers being mere clods incapable of taking in and much less of originating political speculation, gave no trouble. But the mechanical and manufacturing workers, with their acute and eager minds, were dangerous, and not easily retained in the belief that mouarchy always comes from Heaven. That republicanism might be of infernal origin perhaps seemed likely enough to those of them who studied its history in France, or who listened respectfully to aristocratic reports of its doings in the United States; those systematic calumnies concerning this country by which the middle and upper classes in England were so long soothed, and at last led into the commission of that unfortunate blunder of foreign policy at the outbreak of our civil war, for which they have since so bitterly repented. The offence brought its own punishment. In their efforts to counteract the exasperation caused in this country by the mistake, they were compelled, in newspapers and speeches, to utter praises of American republicanism, which no doubt much contributed to commend American example and to awaken, confirm and extend republican sentiment at home. To what extent it prevails there we cannot tell. The party is, however, sufficiently numerous and influential to cause anxiety in the ruling classes, and to prompt those artificial measures for reviving the spirit of loyalty, with which all the world is now familiar. The entire force of "respectable opinion" appears to be brought to bear against such discussions and inquiries, as if freely allowed, would imply that the best possible form of government for England is now an open question. In view of the perils of revolution it would be rash to assume that the House of Commons does wrong in declining to entertain the subject.

THERE seems to be no question that the colored voters of the Southern States almost unanimously favor the renomination of President GRANT. Recent letters from prominent colored Republicans in various quarters of that section state that the general sentiment prevails very strongly in this direction, and we observe that Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, formerly a slave, who has just returned from an extended tour through the South, gives it as his opinion that the negroes are in no event likely to divide, since they know little of any other candidate for President than General GRANT, in whom it is natural their confidence should be placed. He says the committees who go South must not high and and confine their observations too much to cities to gain a knowledge of the real state of the rural districts, where the old prejudices exist to a great extent. The negro is patient and full of gratitude for his present, compared with his past condition, and loyal to the party which had done so much to improve him. The desire for education is growing with the establishment of schools, and bullets that have missed their death-dealing mission on the plains are gathered up by negro youngsters and sold for money to buy spelling books. Mr. MARTIN says he is convinced from what he has seen that should the carpet-baggers, from personal motives, enter into a combination to defeat the Republican party, they would soon be compelled to take their carpet-bags and leave the region they had invaded for the mere purpose of gain. He says that so-called "Liberal Republicanism" is repudiated as Democracy in disguise, and that in any event the colored people of that region will vote for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention almost to a man.

A New Hymn Book.

"The Voice of Praise" is the felicitous title of a new collection of hymns recently compiled for the use of the Methodist Church by a committee appointed for the purpose by the late General Conference of that religious denomination. The chairman of the committee—Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*—on whom the work principally devolved, brought to it unusual qualifications; having himself achieved considerable distinction in the walks of imaginative literature possessing excellently cultivated and discriminative tastes; having, moreover, an admirable ear for harmony, and—most important of all—being richly dowered with that fine spiritual intuition which reaches to the center of things, and so is able to sympathize with and to discover somewhere an answering response for, whatever hungers and aspirations stir in the mysterious heart of humanity. It is not surprising, therefore, that the book should be considerably more catholic in scope and comprehensive in plan than most works of its kind, nor that its contents should be so classified and arranged as to furnish, without any trouble of search, the special kind of lyric nutriment or utterance at the moment sought for. For fuller knowledge of these things, however, as of many other noteworthy qualities which should give it hearty acceptance, not only in the ranks of the denomination for which it was specially prepared, but also among the Christain brotherhood at large, we must refer readers to the volume itself, which can be procured of Mr. A. H. Bassett, the publishing agent of that Church, in this city.

The land endowment given by Congress in 1862 to the State of North Carolina, has been entirely lost through reckless mismanagement. The script was given to the trustees of the North Carolina University, who sold it at fifty cents per acre. The first receipts were used to pay the arrears of salaries of the university professors, instead of being invested as a permanent fund. The balance of the fund was invested in the State bonds, which are now practically worthless.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is a fact worthy of general notice that wood may be rendered, without great labor or expense, nearly as capable of resisting fire as brick or stone. This is done by soaking the dried lumber a short time in a solution of soluble glass, a silicate of soda or potash, after which it is immersed in lime-water, by which the silicate of soda is decomposed and the pores of the wood filled with a silicate of lime. The substance is fire-proof and cannot be dissolved in water, and its presence and effect in the fibre of the wood are, therefore, permanent. Soluble glass is readily obtained, being already largely used for various purposes in this country. There is no patent upon the process, and it can therefore be used by any builder or lumber dealer.

The timber question has reached Russia. In consequence of the rapid consumption of wood in the empire, it is proposed to pass a law enacting that no other fuel than coal is to be used for heating the engines employed on railways.

A movement is said to be on foot among the principal railroads to conduct, control and manage the package express business on their roads, and thus derive the benefit of the profits on this class of traffic themselves, instead of the express companies.

The farmers of Virginia are organizing themselves into a co-operative Union for the purpose of increasing their profits by cutting off, in some measure, their dependence upon the middlemen who take the lions share of their profits.

There is in New York a Connecticut man who acknowledges that he made his first money by manufacturing "genuine relics from the Holy Land." Some of these wooden frauds, much prized by the simple persons who bought them, were grown within a half a mile of their own homes. He has been engaged to stump his State for the Democracy during the present campaign.

It is evident that the pork interests of Chicago were not burnt up in the fire. During the past winter there was packed there the largest number of hogs ever packed in any city in the world; aggregating no less than 1,225,236; while the number never reached a million before. The pork and lard turned out amounted to about one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

The wholesale prices of dry goods in Europe are reported to be rising every day. Quebec merchants who are now in England and France have, it is said, decided not to proceed to Germany or any other foreign markets on account of the high prices demanded there for every description of goods. Timber and iron are also in great demand.

An Iowa farmer has succeeded in making both sugar and syrup from the sap of black walnut trees. The latter, it is said, would readily pass for a fine quality of maple molasses. It is about as thick as ordinary store syrup, but its flavor is vastly superior. The experimentizer believes walnut trees will yield as much sap as maples, while their fluid is one-third richer.

A bill has been introduced into the British Parliament by which the adulteration of articles of food or drink is punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offense, and for the second offense imprisonment with hard labor for not more than six months. A little of the same sort of legislation in this country probably would not be amiss.

A Syracuse genius has discovered a method by which a water-wheel can be run without water. For water he substitutes small iron balls, which run into the buckets of the wheel, and being discharged below into a receptacle provided for the purpose are carried up by an elevator propelled by the wheel, to do service as long as the turning of the wheel is desired.

The landed endowment of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company amounts to three millions of acres more than the entire surface of Great Britain, and is surpassed by the whole United Kingdom by only fifteen million acres.

The prospectus has been issued of the *Timber Trade Review*, a weekly journal, to be published in London, and to be devoted to the timber and concomitant trades, which have been unrepresented in journalistic literature. The need of such a journal in this country is even greater than in Europe, considering the dreadful rate at which we are murdering our forests and rendering mother earth childless of her trees.

One of the latest patents granted from Washington is for the improvement of chignons. The Commissioners of Patents ought to be removed if it isn't one for improving them out of existence.

The New York family of McClutchey were lately left $20,000 by an uncle who died. Since then they have all been in a glorious state of drunk. Last Tuesday evening John McClutchey had his nose bitten off by his brother's wife, while a free fight was going on in their domestic establishment.

Two children of Detroit, left to their own devices, prospected the house of toys. They found a scissors and six $10 greenbacks in a bureau drawer and had lots of fun for about an hour.

Yale freshmen, who have heretofore retired to roost in fear and trembling, lest "hazing" parties should descend on them in the silent watches of the night, are now allowed to board at the New Haven hotels. Rowdy sophomores are disgusted at the innovation.

A human life in Ohio—that is, if lost through railroad negligence—is valued at $10,000, and in New Jersey at only $5,000. But a Massachusetts jury has given a man, who merely lost one eye, his sense of hearing, and all his fingers, $25,800.

Having discovered that medicinal and other tinctures and extracts mainly consist of alcohol, the Massachusetts constabulary have commenced a grand raid on the drug stores for infringement of the liquor law. Boston belles are said to be hiding their Eau de Cologne as a precaution against domiciliary visits.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner is said to have recently remarked that in twenty years he had not seen the snows of his native New England. His duties have kept every winter, in Washington, where they have more studs than snow.

Dr. Joly, of Paris, declares that France uses more tobacco, in proportion to her population, than any other country in Europe. He is the French Trask, and the sane kind of monomaniac on the subject of the fragrant weed. His pet theory now is, that the French troops were beaten by the Germans in the late war because they consumed more tobacco. As if everybody didn't know that the Teuton soldier and his pipe were still more inseperable.

The New York Supreme Court is considering the question of substituting the widow of the late James Fisk, Jr., as plaintiff in suits brought by him when alive.

The famous actor, Mr. J. H. Hackett, did not marry his maid servant, as a widely circulated paragraph asserts. Neither did he neglect his eldest son, Recorder Hackett, in his will, but on the contrary constituted him one of the executors.

Mr. Nathaniel Harper, the colored barber recently admitted to practice in the Courts of Louisville, is described as quiet, dignified and courteous, and as being uniformly treated with the utmost respect. How the crowd at "Bascom's" will howl and gnash their teeth when the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby tells them about it.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Democratic-Conservative press of the Southern States generally pronounces the candidates of the Labor Reformers, Messrs. Davis and Parker, acceptable, and are prepared to acquiesce in their adoption by the Democratic convention, at least if they be previously approved by the proposed Cincinnati Convention of "Liberal Republicans."

The Virginia press generally favors a coalition of Conservative elements.

The South Carolina papers speak favorably of Mr. Justice Davis and Governor Parker.

In Georgia, the Atlanta *Sun* (Alexander H. Stephens' special favorite) of the Labor candidates. The Augusta *Chronicle* considers "the action of the Ohio Convention most significant and important," and says that the candidates are Conservative statesmen.

In Alabama, the Mobile *Register* (John Forsyth) "straight-out Democrat," favors a coalition of Liberals and Democrats in favor of Judge Davis.

In Louisiana, the New Orleans *Picayune* and the *Times* maintain that a liberal and conservative coalition in the Missouri platform is the only hope of the South, and also recommend the character of the labor candidates.

In Kentucky the Lexington *Press*, pronouncing itself uncompromisingly Democratic, says that if the liberal-conservative coalition be effected, it knows of no stronger compromise ticket that could be made.

In Tennessee, the Memphis *Appeal* advocates, without qualification, a liberal-conservative coalition on the basis of civil service reform and constitutional principles of government.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has a library for the use of its employees, which is not only a circulating one, but a traveling one. The enterprise was established four years ago, and numbers about sixteen hundred volumes. The books are used by officials as well as employees. The system allows the reading matter to be sent to all stations between Boston and Albany, many miles distant from each other. The library is in the passenger station in Boston, and is supported mainly by the Directors of the corporation—so all who ride, as well as run, may read. Here is a hint for our own Pittsburgh Central to adopt and improve on.

Atmospheric Poison.

The spring sun calls up something beside the flowers and grasses. It evolves from the damp earth turbid rivers, stagnant pools and black morasses, the gaseous provocatives of disease. From the offal and garbage of unclean cities, too, it exhales an effluvia destructive of health and vigor. Periodic fevers of various types are now raging with unusual virulence in various parts of the country, and there are complaints from all quarters of a singularly unhealthy spring. What is to be done in this emergency? The answer is simple and to the point. Strengthen the body. Weakness predisposes the system to disease. Commence at once a course of the most genial of tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Be assured that the germs of epidemic and endemic fevers will never infect the phisique that has been fortified and regulated with this glorious vegetable restorative. A moist atmosphere aggravates dyspepsia, and all diseases of a bilious type, and the sudden thermometrical changes common at this season, are a severe trial even to strong constitutions. There is but one way of combatting these deleterious agencies, and that is by invigorating the body, and imparting a healthy activity to all its functions. The only specific required for this purpose is Hostetter's Bitters. Of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, it is the purest and best. Its medicinal ingredients include all the juices and extracts of the most approved tonic, anti-bilious and antiseptic products of the Botanic Kingdom, and they are combined with a stimulant far superior in quality to the alcohol used in preparing the tinctures and extracts of the "regular" pharmacopœa.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine.
Turpentine.
Varnishes.
Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds.
Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils.
Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obta ned the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected partic darly, for family use; also, Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE POTASH.
Pure Potash, Pure Potash,
Pure Potash, Pure Potash
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

POTASH, IN CASKS,

CASTILE SOAP. Genuine,
BLUE VITRIOL,
OXALIC ACID,
SUMAC, SPONGES,
SAL AMMONIAC,
GUM SHELLAC.
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. S. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Falmestock, Joshua Rhoads, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

Ladies' Muslin UNDERGARMENTS,

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.
RETAIL.
We have Just Received Another Very Large Lot of the above Goods, consisting of
NIGHT DRESSES,
TOILET SACQUES,
CHEMIES AND DRAWERS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
Popular Prices.

Ladies' Corsets,

Five French and American made, Plain and Embroidered. Also, Full Lines in the different grades of
Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset,
BARGAINS ON COUNTER TO CLOSE OUT.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY.

Notwithstanding the Recent Advance in the Cost of these Goods, we continue to offer Full Lines of
Best Makes at Last Season's Low Prices
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ATTENTION SHOWN TO ALL.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

FOR RENT,

ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET

Fairbank's Standard
SCALES,
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.
Scales Repaired promptly.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Wa ehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

YELLOW PINE
FLOORING,
AT $40 PER M.,
AT 65 AND 67 SANDUSKY STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

FLOUR—
Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

TO BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
At Wholesale.

Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.

Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.

A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

ANNOUNCEMENT
JUST OPENED.
EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG,
LATE EUWER & LONG,
Have Removed from their old stand, No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny, to their new and commodious Room,
No. 150 FEDERAL STREET,
Where they will exhibit to their friends and customers a Fr sh Stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.
150 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
Three Doors from the Diamond.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF
New Goods,
SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.
NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K.'s, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Inspection and Comparison Solicited.
One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store
UNDER MASONIC HALL.
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.
SPRING GOODS
OPENING THIS WEEK.
Piques, Croquets and Satin Stripes.
New Styles Lace Veils.
Bridal and Black Dotted Net.
Hosiery—Cotton, Lisle and Balbriggan.
Gloves—Kid, Lisle Thread and Silk.
Fancy Colors for Children.
Spring Suits for Ladies and Misses.
Corded Silks, in all new shades.
THE NEW
DOLLY VARDEN
HOOPSKIRT AND BUSTLE.
The "Reception" Hoopskirt.
New Hamburg Embroideries.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

BALTIMORE ADVER'S.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK
OF BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

	Dr.	
To Capital Stock		$ 200,000 00
To Circulation		180,000 00
To Profit and Loss		44,736 42
To Exchange		
To Interest		
To Deposits		
U. S. Individua's	$357,674 55	
" Banks	280,235 98	
" State Banks and Bankers	44,223 54	
		782,223 47
		$1,206,959 89

ASSETS.

	Cr.	
By U. S. Bonds		$ 200,000 00
By Premiums		34,795 09
By Taxes Paid	$ 472 40	
By Taxes Paid in advance	1,380 00	1,852 40
By Banking House, Safe and Vault acc't		12,510 80
By Bil is Receivable		539,899 87
By Call Loans		13,500 00
By Expense Account		13,187 18
By Protest Account		29 39
By Sundry due by Banks	$210,450 62	
By Cash due by State Banks and Bankers	81,679 48	
By U. S. Stamps	675 00	
By Cash	156,889 06	
		399,670 16
		$1,206,959 89

JAMES O'CONNOR, President.
C. H. FITTS, Cashier.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce,
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.
Consignments Solicited.

RENNERT HOUSE,
ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
Fayette Street, near Monument Square,
BALTIMORE.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.
(INCORPORATED)
Importers and Jobbers of Teas.
No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW JAPANESE SILKS,
NEW BRUSSELS SILKS.
Gray Mixed Poplins.
Gray Plaid Poplins,
Gray Striped Poplins,
Black and White Striped Poplins,
Black and White Striped Alpacas,
Black and White Striped Delaines.

Dolly Vardens.

NEW DOLLY VARDEN DELAINES,
NEW DOLLY VARDEN REPS,
NEW DOLLY VARDEN CHINTZES,
NEW DOLLY VARDEN PRINTS.

CASSIMERES,
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON
AUDAY & ALLISON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
OIL CLOTHS,
LINOLEUM,
MATTINGS AND MATS.
Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS!
NEW STYLES.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,
In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with
Borders and Rugs to Match.
OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.
In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENCILS
STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS,
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS.
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Best in the World!
Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREE

DRY GOODS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
At 44, 50, 60, 70 and 75 cents.
JAPANESE SILKS
AT $1 87½ CENTS.
AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,
Quite a Superior Article, an Extra Bargain.
At 6¾c, fast colored Prints.
At 8½c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 8½c, fast colored Purple and Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Mu

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Unlimited accommodations will be given on Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANCHESTER, JOHN McTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, 1872.

The demand for money continues active, and all loanable funds are absorbed like water by a dry sponge; rates are kept up to figures last reported, and lenders being in position to dictate terms pass favorably upon only good paper and exact full rates. Local securities are active with prices well sustained, Connellsville sevens selling at 92, Valley 7-30's at 93¾ and Turtle Creek 6's at 86 and interest.

—The decline in gold has brought out a good many buyers among merchants having gold contracts to cover.

—The interest on the second call of $20,000,000 5-20s of '62 ceased yesterday. The Treasury has paid out to date on account of this call $1,550,000 gold.

—Pacific mail shows the effect of the vote in the House yesterday on the subsidy bill and has declined to 57½. The scheme is killed for the present, at least, and we hope for the balance of the session. If such shall prove to be the case the stock is certainly a good sale.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115⅞	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112⅝	112	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅞	111	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅛	112	112⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅛	112⅛	112⅝
10-40s	109⅛	109⅜	109⅜
New 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	115	115	115⅛
Currency 6s	115	115	115⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾
United States 6s of 1881	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅛
United States 5-20s	107¼
United States 5-30s, January and July, 1865	112⅛
United States 5-30s, January and July, 1864	112⅛
United States 5-30s, January and July, 1865	112⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The Commissioners of the "Sinking Fund" of the State of Pennsylvania have issued their annual statement, showing the condition of the finances of the state. The balance in the Treasury on the 29th of February, 1872, is given at $1,744,795 95, of which sum $172,400 00 is applicable to the payment of overdue loans, or such as are maturing from time to time. The debt was reduced during the month of February last in the amount of $128,128 16, and the outstanding obligations on the 1st of March are thus recapitulated:

Debt bearing coin interest	$4,490,300 00
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency	24,001,388 56
Debt on which interest has been stopped	164,452 32
Debt bearing no interest	109,840 05
Chambersburg certificates	2,597,748 97
Total debt February 29, 1872	$29,056,679 84

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 21, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Canton		90	90	90		
Weed's Union Tel		99½	99½	99½		
Quicksilver	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Ex						
American Express						
United States Ex						
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	49¾	49¾	49½	50¼	49¾	49¾
Reading	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Michigan Central			114		99	99½
Michigan Southern	97½	97½		97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & North'w	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Do. preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Ohio and Miss'pi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago & Alton						
Do. preferred		120		120		
Boston, Hartford & Erie				3½		
Harlem		111½		110		
New Jersey Central		98		98		
Union Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝

	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	67	66¾
Do. new	67	66¾
South Carolina, July	66½	66½
South Carolina, April		
Missouri sixes	90¾	90¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	45½	Camden and Amboy	124½
Catawissa	46⅜	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alley'n	38⅜	Reading	56⅞

*Ex-dividend.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 20.—The market remains in about the same position as last noted. There is no inquiry except for such parcels as are required to meet the immediate wants of manufacturers, but the supply is very light, and holders generally disposed to wait except at very full prices. The agitation of the tariff question has also had a tendency to check transactions. The sales are 4,000 lbs at 60@62½c for pulled; 50,000 lbs at 62½ ; whole wool, 60,000 lbs fall clip California, part slightly unsorted, 37½c; 50,000 lbs do, 38½c; 50,000 lbs scoured Mexican, 60 to 70c; 100,000 lbs do, 72½c; 100,000 lbs do, 75c; 50,000 lbs do, 77½c; 50,000 lbs do, 80c; 50,000 lbs do, 82½c; 50,000 lbs do, 85c; 50,000 lbs do, 87½c; 50,000 lbs do, 90c; 50,000 lbs do, 92½c; 50,000 lbs do, 95c; 50,000 lbs do, $1 00; 50,000 lbs do, $1 05; 50,000 lbs do, $1 10; 50,000 lbs do, $1 15; 50,000 lbs do, $1 20; 50,000 lbs do, $1 25; 50,000 lbs do, $1 30; 50,000 lbs do, $1 35; 50,000 lbs do, $1 40; 50,000 lbs do, $1 45; 50,000 lbs do, $1 50; 50,000 lbs do, $1 55; 50,000 lbs do, $1 60; 50,000 lbs do, $1 65; 50,000 lbs do, $1 70; 50,000 lbs do, $1 75; 50,000 lbs do, $1 80; 50,000 lbs do, $1 85; 50,000 lbs do, $1 90; 50,000 lbs do, $1 95; 50,000 lbs do, $2 00; 50,000 lbs do, $2 05; 50,000 lbs do, $2 10; 50,000 lbs do, $2 15; 50,000 lbs do, $2 20; 50,000 lbs do, $2 25; 50,000 lbs do, $2 30; 50,000 lbs do, $2 35; 50,000 lbs do, $2 40; 50,000 lbs do, $2 45; 50,000 lbs do, $2 50; 50,000 lbs do, $2 55; 50,000 lbs do, $2 60; 50,000 lbs do, $2 65; 50,000 lbs do, $2 70; 50,000 lbs do, $2 75; 50,000 lbs do, $2 80; 50,000 lbs do, $2 85; 50,000 lbs do, $2 90; 50,000 lbs do, $2 95; 50,000 lbs do, $3 00; 50,000 lbs do, $3 05; 50,000 lbs do, $3 10; 50,000 lbs do, $3 15; 50,000 lbs do, $3 20; 50,000 lbs do, $3 25; 50,000 lbs do, $3 30; 50,000 lbs do, $3 35; 50,000 lbs do, $3 40; 50,000 lbs do, $3 45; 50,000 lbs do, $3 50; 50,000 lbs do, $3 55; 50,000 lbs do, $3 60; 50,000 lbs do, $3 65; 50,000 lbs do, $3 70; 50,000 lbs do, $3 75; 50,000 lbs do, $3 80; 50,000 lbs do, $3 85; 50,000 lbs do, $3 90; 50,000 lbs do, $3 95; 50,000 lbs do, $4 00; 50,000 lbs do, $4 05; 50,000 lbs do, $4 10; 50,000 lbs do, $4 15; 50,000 lbs do, $4 20; 50,000 lbs do, $4 25; 50,000 lbs do, $4 30; 50,000 lbs do, $4 35; 50,000 lbs do, $4 40; 50,000 lbs do, $4 45; 50,000 lbs do, $4 50; 50,000 lbs do, $4 55; 50,000 lbs do, $4 60; 50,000 lbs do, $4 65; 50,000 lbs do, $4 70; 50,000 lbs do, $4 75; 50,000 lbs do, $4 80; 50,000 lbs do, $4 85; 50,000 lbs do, $4 90; 50,000 lbs do, $4 95; 50,000 lbs do, $5 00; 50,000 lbs do, $5 05; 50,000 lbs do, $5 10; 50,000 lbs do, $5 15; 50,000 lbs do, $5 20; 50,000 lbs do, $5 25; 50,000 lbs do, $5 30; 50,000 lbs do, $5 35; 50,000 lbs do, $5 40; 50,000 lbs do, $5 45; 50,000 lbs do, $5 50; 50,000 lbs do, $5 55; 50,000 lbs do, $5 60; 50,000 lbs do, $5 65; 50,000 lbs do, $5 70; 50,000 lbs do, $5 75; 50,000 lbs do, $5 80; 50,000 lbs do, $5 85; 50,000 lbs do, $5 90; 50,000 lbs do, $5 95; 50,000 lbs do, $6 00; 50,000 lbs do, $6 05; 50,000 lbs do, $6 10; 50,000 lbs do, $6 15; 50,000 lbs do, $6 20; 50,000 lbs do, $6 25; 50,000 lbs do, $6 30; 50,000 lbs do, $6 35; 50,000 lbs do, $6 40; 50,000 lbs do, $6 45; 50,000 lbs do, $6 50; 50,000 lbs do, $6 55; 50,000 lbs do, $6 60; 50,000 lbs do, $6 65; 50,000 lbs do, $6 70; 50,000 lbs do, $6 75; 50,000 lbs do, $6 80; 50,000 lbs do, $6 85; 50,000 lbs do, $6 90; 50,000 lbs do, $6 95; 50,000 lbs do, $7 00; 50,000 lbs do, $7 05; 50,000 lbs do, $7 10; 50,000 lbs do, $7 15; 50,000 lbs do, $7 20; 50,000 lbs do, $7 25; 50,000 lbs do, $7 30; 50,000 lbs do, $7 35; 50,000 lbs do, $7 40; 50,000 lbs do, $7 45; 50,000 lbs do, $7 50; 50,000 lbs do, $7 55; 50,000 lbs do, $7 60; 50,000 lbs do, $7 65; 50,000 lbs do, $7 70; 50,000 lbs do, $7 75; 50,000 lbs do, $7 80; 50,000 lbs do, $7 85; 50,000 lbs do, $7 90; 50,000 lbs do, $7 95; 50,000 lbs do, $8 00; 50,000 lbs do, $8 05; 50,000 lbs do, $8 10; 50,000 lbs do, $8 15; 50,000 lbs do, $8 20; 50,000 lbs do, $8 25; 50,000 lbs do, $8 30; 50,000 lbs do, $8 35; 50,000 lbs do, $8 40; 50,000 lbs do, $8 45; 50,000 lbs do, $8 50; 50,000 lbs do, $8 55; 50,000 lbs do, $8 60; 50,000 lbs do, $8 65; 50,000 lbs do, $8 70; 50,000 lbs do, $8 75; 50,000 lbs do, $8 80; 50,000 lbs do, $8 85; 50,000 lbs do, $8 90; 50,000 lbs do, $8 95; 50,000 lbs do, $9 00; 50,000 lbs do, $9 05; 50,000 lbs do, $9 10; 50,000 lbs do, $9 15; 50,000 lbs do, $9 20; 50,000 lbs do, $9 25; 50,000 lbs do, $9 30; 50,000 lbs do, $9 35; 50,000 lbs do, $9 40; 50,000 lbs do, $9 45; 50,000 lbs do, $9 50; 50,000 lbs do, $9 55; 50,000 lbs do, $9 60; 50,000 lbs do, $9 65; 50,000 lbs do, $9 70; 50,000 lbs do, $9 75; 50,000 lbs do, $9 80; 50,000 lbs do, $9 85; 50,000 lbs do, $9 90; 50,000 lbs do, $9 95; 50,000 lbs do, $10 00; 50,000 lbs do, $10 05; 50,000 lbs do, $10 10; 50,000 lbs do, $10 15; 50,000 lbs do, $10 20; 50,000 lbs do, $10 25; 50,000 lbs do, $10 30; 50,000 lbs do, $10 35; 50,000 lbs do, $10 40; 50,000 lbs do, $10 45; 50,000 lbs do, $10 50; 50,000 lbs do, $10 55; 50,000 lbs do, $10 60; 50,000 lbs do, $10 65; 50,000 lbs do, $10 70; 50,000 lbs do, $10 75; 50,000 lbs do, $10 80; 50,000 lbs do, $10 85; 50,000 lbs do, $10 90; 50,000 lbs do, $10 95; 50,000 lbs do, $11 00; 50,000 lbs do, $11 05; 50,000 lbs do, $11 10; 50,000 lbs do, $11 15; 50,000 lbs do, $11 20; 50,000 lbs do, $11 25; 50,000 lbs do, $11 30; 50,000 lbs do, $11 35; 50,000 lbs do, $11 40; 50,000 lbs do, $11 45; 50,000 lbs do, $11 50; 50,000 lbs do, $11 55; 50,000 lbs do, $11 60; 50,000 lbs do, $11 65; 50,000 lbs do, $11 70; 50,000 lbs do, $11 75; 50,000 lbs do, $11 80; 50,000 lbs do, $11 85; 50,000 lbs do, $11 90; 50,000 lbs do, $11 95; 50,000 lbs do, $12 00; 50,000 lbs do, $12 05; 50,000 lbs do, $12 10; 50,000 lbs do, $12 15; 50,000 lbs do, $12 20; 50,000 lbs do, $12 25; 50,000 lbs do, $12 30; 50,000 lbs do, $12 35; 50,000 lbs do, $12 40; 50,000 lbs do, $12 45; 50,000 lbs do, $12 50; 50,000 lbs do, $12 55; 50,000 lbs do, $12 60; 50,000 lbs do, $12 65; 50,000 lbs do, $12 70; 50,000 lbs do, $12 75; 50,000 lbs do, $12 80; 50,000 lbs do, $12 85; 50,000 lbs do, $12 90; 50,000 lbs do, $12 95; 50,000 lbs do, $13 00; 50,000 lbs do, $13 05; 50,000 lbs do, $13 10; 50,000 lbs do, $13 15; 50,000 lbs do, $13 20; 50,000 lbs do, $13 25; 50,000 lbs do, $13 30; 50,000 lbs do, $13 35; 50,000 lbs do, $13 40; 50,000 lbs do, $13 45; 50,000 lbs do, $13 50; 50,000 lbs do, $13 55; 50,000 lbs do, $13 60; 50,000 lbs do, $13 65; 50,000 lbs do, $13 70; 50,000 lbs do, $13 75; 50,000 lbs do, $13 80; 50,000 lbs do, $13 85; 50,000 lbs do, $13 90; 50,000 lbs do, $13 95; 50,000 lbs do, $14 00; 50,000 lbs do, $14 05; 50,000 lbs do, $14 10; 50,000 lbs do, $14 15; 50,000 lbs do, $14 20; 50,000 lbs do, $14 25; 50,000 lbs do, $14 30; 50,000 lbs do, $14 35; 50,000 lbs do, $14 40; 50,000 lbs do, $14 45; 50,000 lbs do, $14 50; 50,000 lbs do, $14 55; 50,000 lbs do, $14 60; 50,000 lbs do, $14 65; 50,000 lbs do, $14 70; 50,000 lbs do, $14 75; 50,000 lbs do, $14 80; 50,000 lbs do, $14 85; 50,000 lbs do, $14 90; 50,000 lbs do, $14 95; 50,000 lbs do, $15 00; 50,000 lbs do, $15 05; 50,000 lbs do, $15 10; 50,000 lbs do, $15 15; 50,000 lbs do, $15 20; 50,000 lbs do, $15 25; 50,000 lbs do, $15 30; 50,000 lbs do, $15 35; 50,000 lbs do, $15 40; 50,000 lbs do, $15 45; 50,000 lbs do, $15 50; 50,000 lbs do, $15 55; 50,000 lbs do, $15 60; 50,000 lbs do, $15 65; 50,000 lbs do, $15 70; 50,000 lbs do, $15 75; 50,000 lbs do, $15 80; 50,000 lbs do, $15 85; 50,000 lbs do, $15 90; 50,000 lbs do, $15 95; 50,000 lbs do, $16 00; 50,000 lbs do, $16 05; 50,000 lbs do, $16 10; 50,000 lbs do, $16 15; 50,000 lbs do, $16 20; 50,000 lbs do, $16 25; 50,000 lbs do, $16 30; 50,000 lbs do, $16 35; 50,000 lbs do, $16 40; 50,000 lbs do, $16 45; 50,000 lbs do, $16 50; 50,000 lbs do, $16 55; 50,000 lbs do, $16 60; 50,000 lbs do, $16 65; 50,000 lbs do, $16 70; 50,000 lbs do, $16 75; 50,000 lbs do, $16 80; 50,000 lbs do, $16 85; 50,000 lbs do, $16 90; 50,000 lbs do, $16 95; 50,000 lbs do, $17 00; 50,000 lbs do, $17 05; 50,000 lbs do, $17 10; 50,000 lbs do, $17 15; 50,000 lbs do, $17 20; 50,000 lbs do, $17 25; 50,000 lbs do, $17 30; 50,000 lbs do, $17 35; 50,000 lbs do, $17 40; 50,000 lbs do, $17 45; 50,000 lbs do, $17 50; 50,000 lbs do, $17 55; 50,000 lbs do, $17 60; 50,000 lbs do, $17 65; 50,000 lbs do, $17 70; 50,000 lbs do, $17 75; 50,000 lbs do, $17 80; 50,000 lbs do, $17 85; 50,000 lbs do, $17 90; 50,000 lbs do, $17 95; 50,000 lbs do, $18 00; 50,000 lbs do, $18 05; 50,000 lbs do, $18 10; 50,000 lbs do, $18 15; 50,000 lbs do, $18 20; 50,000 lbs do, $18 25; 50,000 lbs do, $18 30; 50,000 lbs do, $18 35; 50,000 lbs do, $18 40; 50,000 lbs do, $18 45; 50,000 lbs do, $18 50; 50,000 lbs do, $18 55; 50,000 lbs do, $18 60; 50,000 lbs do, $18 65; 50,000 lbs do, $18 70; 50,000 lbs do, $18 75; 50,000 lbs do, $18 80; 50,000 lbs do, $18 85; 50,000 lbs do, $18 90; 50,000 lbs do, $18 95; 50,000 lbs do, $19 00; 50,000 lbs do, $19 05; 50,000 lbs do, $19 10; 50,000 lbs do, $19 15; 50,000 lbs do, $19 20; 50,000 lbs do, $19 25; 50,000 lbs do, $19 30; 50,000 lbs do, $19 35; 50,000 lbs do, $19 40; 50,000 lbs do, $19 45; 50,000 lbs do, $19 50; 50,000 lbs do, $19 55; 50,000 lbs do, $19 60; 50,000 lbs do, $19 65; 50,000 lbs do, $19 70; 50,000 lbs do, $19 75; 50,000 lbs do, $19 80; 50,000 lbs do, $19 85; 50,000 lbs do, $19 90; 50,000 lbs do, $19 95; 50,000 lbs do, $20 00; 50,000 lbs do, $20 05; 50,000 lbs do, $20 10; 50,000 lbs do, $20 15; 50,000 lbs do, $20 20; 50,000 lbs do, $20 25; 50,000 lbs do, $20 30; 50,000 lbs do, $20 35; 50,000 lbs do, $20 40; 50,000 lbs do, $20 45; 50,000 lbs do, $20 50; 50,000 lbs do, $20 55; 50,000 lbs do, $20 60; 50,000 lbs do, $20 65; 50,000 lbs do, $20 70; 50,000 lbs do, $20 75; 50,000 lbs do, $20 80; 50,000 lbs do, $20 85; 50,000 lbs do, $20 90; 50,000 lbs do, $20 95; 50,000 lbs do, $21 00; 50,000 lbs do, $21 05; 50,000 lbs do, $21 10; 50,000 lbs do, $21 15; 50,000 lbs do, $21 20; 50,000 lbs do, $21 25; 50,000 lbs do, $21 30; 50,000 lbs do, $21 35; 50,000 lbs do, $21 40; 50,000 lbs do, $21 45; 50,000 lbs do, $21 50; 50,000 lbs do, $21 55; 50,000 lbs do, $21 60; 50,000 lbs do, $21 65; 50,000 lbs do, $21 70; 50,000 lbs do, $21 75; 50,000 lbs do, $21 80; 50,000 lbs do, $21 85; 50,000 lbs do, $21 90; 50,000 lbs do, $21 95; 50,000 lbs do, $22 00; 50,000 lbs do, $22 05; 50,000 lbs do, $22 10; 50,000 lbs do, $22 15; 50,000 lbs do, $22 20; 50,000 lbs do, $22 25; 50,000 lbs do, $22 30; 50,000 lbs do, $22 35; 50,000 lbs do, $22 40; 50,000 lbs do, $22 45; 50,000 lbs do, $22 50; 50,000 lbs do, $22 55; 50,000 lbs do, $22 60; 50,000 lbs do, $22 65; 50,000 lbs do, $22 70; 50,000 lbs do, $22 75; 50,000 lbs do, $22 80; 50,000 lbs do, $22 85; 50,000 lbs do, $22 90; 50,000 lbs do, $22 95; 50,000 lbs do, $23 00; 50,000 lbs do, $23 05; 50,000 lbs do, $23 10; 50,000 lbs do, $23 15; 50,000 lbs do, $23 20; 50,000 lbs do, $23 25; 50,000 lbs do, $23 30; 50,000 lbs do, $23 35; 50,000 lbs do, $23 40; 50,000 lbs do, $23 45; 50,000 lbs do, $23 50; 50,000 lbs do, $23 55; 50,000 lbs do, $23 60; 50,000 lbs do, $23 65; 50,000 lbs do, $23 70; 50,000 lbs do, $23 75; 50,000 lbs do, $23 80; 50,000 lbs do, $23 85; 50,000 lbs do, $23 90; 50,000 lbs do, $23 95; 50,000 lbs do, $24 00; 50,000 lbs do, $24 05; 50,000 lbs do, $24 10; 50,000 lbs do, $24 15; 50,000 lbs do, $24 20; 50,000 lbs do, $24 25; 50,000 lbs do, $24 30; 50,000 lbs do, $24 35; 50,000 lbs do, $24 40; 50,000 lbs do, $24 45; 50,000 lbs do, $24 50; 50,000 lbs do, $24 55; 50,000 lbs do, $24 60; 50,000 lbs do, $24 65; 50,000 lbs do, $24 70; 50,000 lbs do, $24 75; 50,000 lbs do, $24 80; 50,000 lbs do, $24 85; 50,000 lbs do, $24 90; 50,000 lbs do, $24 95; 50,000 lbs do, $25 00; 50,000 lbs do, $25 05; 50,000 lbs do, $25 10; 50,000 lbs do, $25 15; 50,000 lbs do, $25 20; 50,000 lbs do, $25 25; 50,000 lbs do, $25 30; 50,000 lbs do, $25 35; 50,000 lbs do, $25 40; 50,000 lbs do, $25 45; 50,000 lbs do, $25 50; 50,000 lbs do, $25 55; 50,000 lbs do, $25 60; 50,000 lbs do, $25 65; 50,000 lbs do, $25 70; 50,000 lbs do, $25 75; 50,000 lbs do, $25 80; 50,000 lbs do, $25 85; 50,000 lbs do, $25 90; 50,000 lbs do, $25 95; 50,000 lbs do, $26 00; 50,000 lbs do, $26 05; 50,000 lbs do, $26 10; 50,000 lbs do, $26 15; 50,000 lbs do, $26 20; 50,000 lbs do, $26 25; 50,000 lbs do, $26 30; 50,000 lbs do, $26 35; 50,000 lbs do, $26 40; 50,000 lbs do, $26 45; 50,000 lbs do, $26 50; 50,000 lbs do, $26 55; 50,000 lbs do, $26 60; 50,000 lbs do, $26 65; 50,000 lbs do, $26 70; 50,000 lbs do, $26 75; 50,000 lbs do, $26 80; 50,000 lbs do, $26 85; 50,000 lbs do, $26 90; 50,000 lbs do, $26 95; 50,000 lbs do, $27 00; 50,000 lbs do, $27 05; 50,000 lbs do, $27 10; 50,000 lbs do, $27 15; 50,000 lbs do, $27 20; 50,000 lbs do, $27 25; 50,000 lbs do, $27 30; 50,000 lbs do, $27 35; 50,000 lbs do, $27 40; 50,000 lbs do, $27 45; 50,000 lbs do, $27 50; 50,000 lbs do, $27 55; 50,000 lbs do, $27 60; 50,000 lbs do, $27 65; 50,000 lbs do, $27 70; 50,000 lbs do, $27 75; 50,000 lbs do, $27 80; 50,000 lbs do, $27 85; 50,000 lbs do, $27 90; 50,000 lbs do, $27 95; 50,000 lbs do, $28 00; 50,000 lbs do, $28 05; 50,000 lbs do, $28 10; 50,000 lbs do, $28 15; 50,000 lbs do, $28 20; 50,000 lbs do, $28 25; 50,000 lbs do, $28 30; 50,000 lbs do, $28 35; 50,000 lbs do, $28 40; 50,000 lbs do, $28 45; 50,000 lbs do, $28 50; 50,000 lbs do, $28 55; 50,000 lbs do, $28 60; 50,000 lbs do, $28 65; 50,000 lbs do, $28 70; 50,000 lbs do, $28 75; 50,000 lbs do, $28 80; 50,000 lbs do, $28 85; 50,000 lbs do, $28 90; 50,000 lbs do, $28 95; 50,000 lbs do, $29 00; 50,000 lbs do, $29 05; 50,000 lbs do, $29 10; 50,000 lbs do, $29 15; 50,000 lbs do, $29 20; 50,000 lbs do, $29 25; 50,000 lbs do, $29 30; 50,000 lbs do, $29 35; 50,000 lbs do, $29 40; 50,000 lbs do, $29 45; 50,000 lbs do, $29 50; 50,000 lbs do, $29 55; 50,000 lbs do, $29 60; 50,000 lbs do, $29 65; 50,000 lbs do, $29 70; 50,000 lbs do, $29 75; 50,000 lbs do, $29 80; 50,000 lbs do, $29 85; 50,000 lbs do, $29 90; 50,000 lbs do, $29 95; 50,000 lbs do, $30 00; 50,000 lbs do, $30 05; 50,000 lbs do, $30 10; 50,000 lbs do, $30 15; 50,000 lbs do, $30 20; 50,000 lbs do, $30 25; 50,000 lbs do, $30 30; 50,000 lbs do, $30 35; 50,000 lbs do, $30 40; 50,000 lbs do, $30 45; 50,000 lbs do, $30 50; 50,000 lbs do, $30 55; 50,000 lbs do, $30 60; 50,000 lbs do, $30 65; 50,000 lbs do, $30 70; 50,000 lbs do, $30 75; 50,000 lbs do, $30 80; 50,000 lbs do, $30 85; 50,000 lbs do, $30 90; 50,000 lbs do, $30 95; 50,000 lbs do, $31 00; 50,000 lbs do, $31 05; 50,000 lbs do, $31 10; 50,000 lbs do, $31 15; 50,000 lbs do, $31 20; 50,000 lbs do, $31 25; 50,000 lbs do, $31 30; 50,000 lbs do, $31 35; 50,000 lbs do, $31 40; 50,000 lbs do, $31 45; 50,000 lbs do, $31 50; 50,000 lbs do, $31 55; 50,000 lbs do, $31 60; 50,000 lbs do, $31 65; 50,000 lbs do, $31 70; 50,000 lbs do, $31 75; 50,000 lbs do, $31 80; 50,000 lbs do, $31 85; 50,000 lbs do, $31 90; 50,000 lbs do, $31 95; 50,000 lbs do, $32 00; 50,000 lbs do, $32 05; 50,000 lbs do, $32 10; 50,000 lbs do, $32 15; 50,000 lbs do, $32 20; 50,000 lbs do, $32 25; 50,000 lbs do, $32 30; 50,000 lbs do, $32 35; 50,000 lbs do, $32 40; 50,000 lbs do, $32 45; 50,000 lbs do, $32 50; 50,000 lbs do, $32 55; 50,000 lbs do, $32 60; 50,000 lbs do, $32 65; 50,000 lbs do, $32 70; 50,000 lbs do, $32 75; 50,000 lbs do, $32 80; 50,000 lbs do, $32 85; 50,000 lbs do, $32 90; 50,000 lbs do, $32 95; 50,000 lbs do, $33 00; 50,000 lbs do, $33 05; 50,000 lbs do, $33 10; 50,000 lbs do, $33 15; 50,000 lbs do, $33 20; 50,000 lbs do, $33 25; 50,000 lbs do, $33 30; 50,000 lbs do, $33 35; 50,000 lbs do, $33 40; 50,000 lbs do, $33 45; 50,000 lbs do, $33 50; 50,000 lbs do, $33 55; 50,000 lbs do, $33 60; 50,000 lbs do, $33 65; 50,000 lbs do, $33 70; 50,000 lbs do, $33 75; 50,000 lbs do, $33 80; 50,000 lbs do, $33 85; 50,000 lbs do, $33 90; 50,000 lbs do, $33 95; 50,000 lbs do, $34 00; 50,000 lbs do, $34 05; 50,000 lbs do, $34 10; 50,000 lbs do, $34 15; 50,000 lbs do, $34 20; 50,000 lbs do, $34 25; 50,000 lbs do, $34 30; 50,000 lbs do, $34 35; 50,000 lbs do, $34 40; 50,000 lbs do, $34 45; 50,000 lbs do, $34 50; 50,000 lbs do, $34 55; 50,000 lbs do, $34 60; 50,000 lbs do, $34 65; 50,000 lbs do, $34 70; 50,000 lbs do, $34 75; 50,000 lbs do, $34 80; 50,000 lbs do, $34 85; 50,000 lbs do, $34 90; 50,000 lbs do, $34 95; 50,000 lbs do, $35 00; 50,000 lbs do, $35 05; 50,000 lbs do, $35 10; 50,000 lbs do, $35 15; 50,000 lbs do, $35 20; 50,000 lbs do, $35 25; 50,000 lbs do, $35 30; 50,000 lbs do, $35 35; 50,000 lbs do, $35 40; 50,000 lbs do, $35 45; 50,000 lbs do, $35 50; 50,000 lbs do, $35 55; 50,000 lbs do, $35 60; 50,000 lbs do, $35 65; 50,000 lbs do, $35 70; 50,000 lbs do, $35 75; 50,000 lbs do, $35 80; 50,000 lbs do, $35 85; 50,000 lbs do, $35 90; 50,000 lbs do, $35 95; 50,000 lbs do, $36 00; 50,000 lbs do, $36 05; 50,000 lbs do, $36 10; 50,000 lbs do, $36 15; 50,000 lbs do, $36 20; 50,000 lbs do, $36 25; 50,000 lbs do, $36 30; 50,000 lbs do, $36 35; 50,000 lbs do, $36 40; 50,000 lbs do, $36 45; 50,000 lbs do, $36 50; 50,000 lbs do, $36 55; 50,000 lbs do, $36 60; 50,000 lbs do, $36 65; 50,000 lbs do, $36 70; 50,000 lbs do, $36 75; 50,000 lbs do, $36 80; 50,000 lbs do, $36 85; 50,000 lbs do, $36 90; 50,000 lbs do, $36 95; 50,000 lbs do, $37 00; 50,000 lbs do, $37 05; 50,000 lbs do, $37 10; 50,000 lbs do, $37 15; 50,000 lbs do, $37 20; 50,000 lbs do, $37 25; 50,000 lbs do, $37 30; 50,000 lbs do, $37 35; 50,000 lbs do, $37 40; 50,000 lbs do, $37 45; 50,000 lbs do, $37 50; 50,000 lbs do, $37 55; 50,000 lbs do, $37 60; 50,000 lbs do, $37 65; 50,000 lbs do, $37 70; 50,000 lbs do, $37 75; 50,000 lbs do, $37 80; 50,000 lbs do, $37 85; 50,000 lbs do, $37 90; 50,000 lbs do, $37 95; 50,000 lbs do, $38 00; 50,000 lbs do, $38 05; 50,000 lbs do, $38 10; 50,000 lbs do, $38 15; 50,000 lbs do, $38 20; 50,000 lbs do, $38 25; 50,000 lbs do, $38 30; 50,000 lbs do, $38 35; 50,000 lbs do, $38 40; 50,000 lbs do, $38 45; 50,000 lbs do, $38 50; 50,000 lbs do, $38 55; 50,000 lbs do, $38 60; 50,000 lbs do, $38 65; 50,000 lbs do, $38 70; 50,000 lbs do, $38 75; 50,000 lbs do, $38 80; 50,000 lbs do, $38 85; 50,000 lbs do, $38 90; 50,000 lbs do, $38 95; 50,000 lbs do, $39 00; 50,000 lbs do, $39 05; 50,000 lbs do, $39 10; 50,000 lbs do, $39 15; 50,000 lbs do, $39 20; 50,000 lbs do, $39 25; 50,000 lbs do, $39 30; 50,000 lbs do, $39 35; 50,000 lbs do, $39 40; 50,000 lbs do, $39 45; 50,000 lbs do, $39 50; 50,000 lbs do, $39 55; 50,000 lbs do, $39 60; 50,000 lbs do, $39 65; 50,000 lbs do, $39 70; 50,000 lbs do, $39 75; 50,000 lbs do, $39 80; 50,000 lbs do, $39 85; 50,000 lbs do, $39 90; 50,000 lbs do, $39 95; 50,000 lbs do, $40 00; 50,000 lbs do, $40 05; 50,000 lbs do, $40 10; 50,000 lbs do, $40 15; 50,000 lbs do, $40 20; 50,000 lbs do, $40 25; 50,000 lbs do, $40 30; 50,000 lbs do, $40 35; 50,000 lbs do, $40 40; 50,000 lbs do, $40 45; 50,000 lbs do, $40 50; 50,000 lbs do, $40 55; 50,000 lbs do, $40 60; 50,000 lbs do, $40 65; 50,000 lbs do, $40 70; 50,000 lbs do, $40 75; 50,000 lbs do, $40 80; 50,000 lbs do, $40 85; 50,000 lbs do, $40 90; 50,000 lbs do

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather and rising temperature will prevail on Friday over the New England and Middle States, with winds backing gradually to southerly; the barometer will continue falling north of the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds, rising temperature, increased cloudiness and light rain and snow, and extend over the lower lake region; the area of rain over the Western Gulf States will extend during the night over the Eastern Gulf States, and on Friday to the Ohio Valley and over the South Atlantic States very generally. Rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather are probable for the Northwest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The appointment of M. J. Crane as Postmaster at Wellsville, Ohio, was yesterday confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

A severe storm has prevailed in the region about Watertown, New York, since Tuesday last. Trains are all snow-bound, and no mail has been recieved for two days. The weather is intensely cold, with piercing winds. The city water works are nearly all frozen up.

The Sutro tunnel, in California, has progressed 2,800 feet.

Dr. E. G. Marshall, assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin insane asylum, at Madison, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of virus which penetrated his system after have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of a deceased woman.

The Republicans of the House of the Ohio Legislature have adopted a resolution to adjourn April 15th.

Two men were burned to death in the destruction of the car works at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Wednesday afternoon, one of them an employee and the other supposed to be the person who set fire to the establishment.

The Wisconsin Assembly yesterday nonconcurred in the Senate amendments to the Temperance bill, exempting native wine and punishing drunkards. The Senate is likely to recede and concur.

The State Republican Colored Convention of Kansas met at Lawrence yesterday and elected S. Norden, of Ft. Scott, C. H. Langdon, of Lawrence, and W. D. Matthews, of Leavenworth, as delegates to the National Republican Convention to meet in New Orleans on the 10th of April next.

At St. Louis, W. W. Graves, clerk of the steamer Utah, of the St. Louis and Arkansas river line, took between $5,000 and $10,000 from the safe, and absconded.

A fire at Centralia, Mo., last night, destroyed the Masonic Hall and other buildings, involving a loss of $35,000. The town, for the fourth time in its history, narrowly escaped destruction.

A tenement in Lawrence, Kansas, occupied by a colored family, took fire yesterday, and the father and three children were burned to death. Two of the family escaped.

For the first time in some years an application was made to the Executive Department, at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, for the issue of a commission as notary public to a woman. The applicant, Miss Annette Conise, of Tuffin, has is a graduate of Heidelburg College, and has studied law for three years. The application was referred to the Attorney General, who expressed the opinion that under the constitution and laws of Ohio such a commission could not issue to a female.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 21st, 1872.

	Due.
Miss Mulvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2c.
Robt. M. C. Rowley, Leesville, Ohio	3c.
Mrs. Eliza A. Jackson, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	3c.
Mary McSinger	2c.
Mrs. Mary Conway, Kittanning, Pa.	3c.
Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, Nobleton, Pa.	Very light
J. Alter, Brownsville, Pa.	3c.
J. C. McCabe, Broadhead, Pa.	1c.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Bowers will not be here next week. The rumor was almost too good to be entirely true. But she will come the first week in April, and sufferance of sensationism can be endured till then. On Monday next a drama, founded on the real domestic misfortunes of that adventurous child of the prairie and Stern, "Buffalo Bill," will be produced. It is an adaptation for the stage by Mr. Frederick Mosier, and is said to be a very interesting piece. At Bliss' Cleveland theater. Meanwhile, "Waifs of New York" will be played, varied with "Jack Sheppard on Horseback."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The popularity of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl" is not exhausted yet. It drew a first-rate house last night. This evening "The Six Degrees of Crime" will be given for Mrs. Grattan's benefit. Mrs. Grattan plays the "first old woman" in the pieces acted at Mr. Beamer's theater, and no one has arriven harder half of the season to provide entertainments given there throughout the season. The drama she presents is always attractive and the cast of characters in it includes every favorite member of the company.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The prosperity of the genuine "Varieties" show provided by Manager Aims seems to have increased with competition. In its way he, the favorite, and justly so, and we consider that those who are admirers and judges of this kind of performance should declare it is, by ever so much, the best in the city.

South Pittsburgh Council.

Last evening the new Council of South Pittsburgh met in the office of Squire Barker for the purpose of organization. Members present: Messrs. Cassiday, Kerr and Brown of the old Council, and Messrs. John Murray, Esq., Lee, Sniggers, Capt. John R. Haines and Geo. A. Brown the new Councilmen elect.

The oath of office was administered to Burgess elect, John Murray, Esq., and to Councilmen elect, John B. Haines and George A. Brown.

The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. After a recess of twenty minutes, Council proceeded to the election of Clerk of Councils, and W. H. Mautker, Jr., was elected without opposition.

A communication was received from the proprietors of the South Side *Courier*, requesting that the paper be elected one of the official papers. Laid over.

On motion warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of Squire Barker for the payment of $63 due on salary, and $150 for rent due to Squire Barker.

On motion Messrs. Brown, Kerr and Haines were appointed a committee to attend to the furnishing of the new Council chamber.

On motion, adjourned to meet in the new hall on Tuesday evening next.

St. Clair Council.

The St. Clair Council held a special meeting last evening. Members present: Messrs. Spinneweber, Gelvin, Baldauf, and Burgess Rauber presiding.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported back the Solicitor's bill as originally presented. The bill was ordered to be paid. Also, several other bills.

The tax collector of the borough, Mr. B. Miller, presented a list of lost and uncollected taxes to the amount of $85 89. Report accepted and exonerations approved.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. J. M. Cook, the clerk of Council, and to Burgess Rauber for the faithful fulfillment of their duties.

The newly elected members were then sworn in, and the new Council organized.

The *South Side Ledger* and Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* were elected official papers of the borough.

Adjourned.

FANNY WARREN made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, charging her husband, T. F. Warren, with cruelty and the peace and desertion. Mrs. Warren alleges that the defendant married her in Armstrong county, and brought herself and sister to this city, where he has compelled them to maintain him and themselves by the most degrading practices. Warren was arrested and committed for a hearing. The case is a peculiar one, and, if true, will develop a lower state of humanity than has of late been brought to light in this city.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 21, 1872, 9 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ill.	0	0	0	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	1	0	7
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	5
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	4
Nashville, Tenn.	0	1	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	5
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	3
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	4
St. Paul,	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	7	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Charmer.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—The steamer Charmer, Cincinnati to Evans-ville, about noon to-day, attempted to run over the falls. She became unmanageable as she entered the chute, struck the right hand reef and stuck near wharve boat No. 3, Hale struck last Saturday. She whistled signal of distress. The Champion went to her assistance and took off the passengers at considerable risk, and after them over the falls and transferring them to the Grey Eagle at the Portland wharf. The steamer sunk to the guard almost immediately. The water is now running over her main deck forward of the cabin under timber. All the freight can be saved except that in the hold. The barge Kate Wheeler dropped alongside this evening to receive the undamaged freight. It is thought the Charmer can be easily raised, and steps will be immediately taken for that purpose. Wm. Varble was at the wheel at the time of the accident. There is no insurance on the boat. The cost of raising and repairing is estimated at about $5,000. The cargo is insured in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices.

THEODORE TILTON'S LECTURE.

The "Home Sweet Home" View of Marriage and Divorce.

Mr. Theodore Tilton delivered his lecture on "Marriage and Divorce," at Library Hall, last evening. The audience was not, in point of numbers, what had been generally anticipated, but was large and respectable and attentive enough to satisfy the expectations of almost any public speaker.

If Mr. Tilton had pleased to be sensational, he might have attracted a greater gathering; but it was known he would deal with facts and be logical and argumentative in interpreting his views, and this knowledge kept away the prurient and unthinking. The first title of his lecture—"Home, Sweet Home"—was not attractive to the reckless multitude. Mr. Tilton has a way of plunging directly into his argument, and he did so on this occasion. He commenced by saying that the views he now held on the conjugal relations of the sexes he had imbibed in his student days from the study of the writings of John Milton. Those views had been stigmatized as disorganizing and pernicious. He desired to show how rational and sound they were. Milton had said in his "Lycidas"—speaking of the "Pilot of the Galilean Lake"—

"The massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The Golden opes, the Iron shuts amain!"

Standing at the portal of "home, sweet home," there is a golden key that opens it, and an iron key that shuts it. The name of the one is Marriage; the name of the other Divorce. Mr. Tilton specially emphasized the distinction between marriage as existing in nature and marriage as a law ordained by society. He showed by apt illustrations how it seemed to him that the laws of church and State, on many subjects, instead of being exponents of the laws of nature, as they might be, are at wide variance with them. Thus, by nature men had the right to their freedom, but Church and State had for years limited it to that of chattel slavery. The Church was Catholic and Protestant. The Catholic Church included marriage among their sacraments, the Protestant Church excluded marriage from theirs. But the State cared nothing for the opinion of the Church, whether Protestant and Catholic, for its law was dominant over all churches alike. He wanted to know what should be the law for us to follow. The Roman Catholic Church says that there shall be no divorce at all, not for any cause. The Protestant Church says, "Yes, there shall be divorce for one cause, namely, for unchastity; for this, and this alone." The Presbyterian Church says there shall be divorce for this cause, and also for desertion. If different Churches have a different view of this subject of divorce, how are we to decide which is right or which is wrong. Passing from the Church to the State, the question was asked how many States there were in the Union? Thirty-seven. How many different codes of marriage and divorce had this thirty-seven? Every State had a different code; no two States were in this respect alike. But the marriage relation was the the same in all these States. Why then should the marriage code be different in them all? Mr. Tilton analyzed this phase of his subject in every point of detail, and declared that if he was wrong, then all this land was wrong in its morals. He proceeded to ask how these multifarious divorce codes should be amended, and insisted that no just amendment could be reached until women as well as men had a voice in the matter of laws. He would have the law legalize divorce as well as marriage but not prohibit it. What over the parties should agree upon and decide for themselves whether they should live or not, whether to be divorced or not, that the State should recognize. He did not consider that State Legislatures had any proper jurisdiction over a question so intimately connected with marriage and divorce, which should be left to the religious affections of the parties themselves. The only justifiable interference of the State was in the case of disagreement between the parties. All that he would have the law do concerning marriage was what the State of Wisconsin had done, namely, to make marriage a civil contract dissoluble by the mutual consent of the parties. Of course to prevent fickleness in arriving at a conclusion, there for matrimonial separation should be wisely interposed. Thus in the aforementioned statutes of Wisconsin, the two parties may voluntarily separate, and after this separation have their case heard in court, and if the law provided that, on the application of either party, the separation should be legalized into divorce. Mr. Tilton contended that all he had ever contended for was that the principle of such divorce had already been granted in desultory instalments by some one State or another. He repudiated the thought of attacking the sanctity of marriage. He concluded with a glowing eulogy upon the matrimonial alliance —when it was based on nature and God's law —as the most sacred institution of society.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Last Night—Contracts Awarded.

Last night the Street Committee of Councils met in the new City Hall.

There was a large attendance of members, Dr. Arthurs in the chair.

After some routine business had been disposed of, the following contracts were awarded: Ninth street sewer to Martin Joyce, $2 25 per foot. Halpee street to K. Bracken, grading, 22 cents; paving, $1 00; curbing, 70 cents, and crossings 68 cents per foot. De Villiers street to E. J. Edwards, grading 28½ cents. Thirty-ninth street to K. Bracken; grading, 18 cents; paving, 90 cents; curbing, 70 cents, and crossings 60 cents. Thirty-eighth street, Jas. Hastings, grading, 30 cents; paving, $1 05; curbing, 70 cents, and crossings 60 cents. Race street, Jas. Hastings, grading, 22 cents; paving, 80 cents; curbing, 65 cents, and crossings 60 cents. Young's alley, J. J. Booth, grading, 30 cents; paving, 98 cents, and crossings 60 cents.

The letting of the Thirty-third street sewer was postponed, and bids ordered to be advertised for a stone sewer for that thoroughfare.

On motion, adjourned.

Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Jacobs, who lives on Third street, near Chestnut street, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Jacobs is subjected to temporary fits of insanity, and it was during one of these attacks that she attempted to terminate her existence. About two o'clock she repaired to the garret of her dwelling, which is a small one-story building, and drove a nail in one of the rafters, after which she tied one end of a rope around her neck and fastened the other to the nail. She then jumped from the chair, but fortunately in a few moments the nail broke, and the would-be suicide fell heavily to the floor. She arose and ran to the window, and got on the roof of a shed, which is about ten feet from the ground. Some of the neighbors ran to her assistance and carried her into the house, and summoned Dr. Feircht. Upon examination it was found that she had only received slight bruises. An effort will likely be made to have her removed to the Poor Farm.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the State of Pennsylvania for the week ending March 19, 1772.

Reported for the COMMERCIAL by J. McCPerkins & Co., Counselor at Law and Solicitor for Patents and claims, No. 513 Seventh street, opposite United States Postoffice Department, Washington D. C.:

Releasing apparatus for stables; A. Dehuff, York.

Steam pump, L. Griscom, Port Carbon; assignor to himself, C. Griscom and J. P. Griscom, same place.

Fence post, J. F. Keeler, Pittsburgh.

Mode of coking fossil coal, G. Lander, Irwin, (2 patents.)

Safety guard for tubing of Artesian wells; S. Kell, Pleasantville.

Spring for vehicles; A.W. McKowen, Homesdale.

Man hole cover for oil tanks; H. F. Snyder, Williamsport.

Dinner pot; A. F. Wolf, Beaver Falls.

Hydrant; G. C. Bailey, Pittsburgh.

Safe, M. E. Boyer, Norristown. Sulky, to same person.

Safety-valve, J. R. Cazies, North East.

Side table, E. Green, North East.

Planing machine, J. Griffin, Phœnixville, assignee to Phœnix Iron Company.

Compression cock, J. Maclarn, Scranton.

Clothes washer, W. T. Miller and B. O. Sims Pineville, assignors of one-third their right to R. F. Miller, same place.

Direct acting steam engine, J. B. Smith, Damnore.

Machine for bending rake teeth and other articles, J. Sugders and E. J. Sugders, Pittsburgh.

Apparatus for amalgamating ores and precious metals, G. D. Wyckoff, Oil City.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Council of East Birmingham met last night and nominated borough officers. Election to-night.

THEODORE had a slim audience. He had better be Him at something else than "Marriage and Divorce."

THE Woman's Suffrage Association comprises in its ranks about all the ladies who attended Theodore Tilton's harangue last night.

WHAT has become of the subject of sewers the Councils some weeks ago, preventing the waste of water? If it was put into effect walking would not be so dangerous in frosty weather.

STREET COMMISSIONER DAVIS is making a strong push for the office of Recorder. He has made an excellent Street Commissioner, and will have a great many friends in his present effort.

A BOX containing the body of a newly-born babe was left at the Central Station House this morning by a female. Inside the remains were found wrapped up in an old dress in Charz alley, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. The matter will be investigated to-day.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, flames were discovered issuing from the roof of a tobacco store on Beaver avenue near Juniata street, Allegheny. The flames were promptly extinguished with a few buckets of water. No alarm was sounded. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

About eight o'clock last evening a loud explosion was heard near the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and in a very few minutes a great crowd had gathered, expecting at the least that some steam boiler had exploded. Slight investigation developed the fact some mischievous person had placed a torpedoe, of the kind used as danger signal on railroads, on the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and a passing car exploded it, with no more result than a badly frightening the passengers in the car. The "joke" is one which might have serious results, and should not be repeated.

THE OIL SUITS.

McClurkan vs. Lockhart and Others

Charge of Judge Kirkpatrick.

The Law Regulating Commercial Paper.

The cases of Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co., which have been so fully reported in our columns, and which have excited so much interest among business men and the public generally, were brought to a close yesterday. Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who presided at the trial, delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The issue now being tried involves the determination of seven different actions, in which Samuel McClurkan and Samuel McClurkan as Trustee of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, are plaintiffs, and Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. are defendants.

The origin of these several suits are eight certain promissory notes in letters and figures as follows, viz:

$5,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Five months after date I promise to pay to the order of Byers & Co. five thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment December 29, 1870.

$4,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew four thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Samuel McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment Dec. 29, 1870.

$3,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Five months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew three thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Sam'l McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment Dec. 29, 1870.

$6,000. PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1870.

Six months after date I promise to pay to the order of Byers & Co. five thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Endorsed—Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Sam'l McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment 29th January, 1871.

$6,000. PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew five thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Endorsed—Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Sam'l McClurkan.

This note was protested for non-payment 29th December, 1870.

$10,000. PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1870.

Four months after date I promise to pay to the order of Lockhart & Frew ten thousand dollars, without defalcation, value received.

D. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

Indorsed—Lockhart & Frew, Byers & Co., D. Hostetter.

This note was protested for non-payment 29th January, 1871.

This paper, so above enumerated and sued upon, be what is known to the law as "negotiable" or commercial paper, from the Latin word *"negotium"*—"business" and this character is always given to paper of the above description, because they derive from the word "order"—which word you will have observed these notes all contain—the faculty and capacity of passing from hand to hand as the commercial "business" as instruments of the greatest conceivable advantage and importance. It is in the facility by which all the rights of one party may be transferred to another, without being clogged with the defences to which it may be liable, that we find the value of commercial paper.

Another peculiar and very important feature incident to paper of this character and class—and to which I beg to call your especial attention, with a suggestion that you will not forget it for a moment until you have concluded upon a verdict, for it enters into the very heart and marrow of this controversy—and the presumptions of the law, when paper such as this is in question, is the possession of any holder. These presumptions are:

First, That he is a *bona fide* holder, i. e. a holder in "good faith."

Second. That he is a holder for value, and before maturity, and

Third, That the holder received it in the ordinary, usual and proper course of his business.

These we say are the presumptions of the law, and hence the burden of proof rests upon the party who denies and impeaches the paper—the defendants themselves—that not one dollar of the four fifty thousand dollars of the paper in suit was originally held by them respectively, the said former holders had the right to sue and recover from any or all the parties to the paper; and in purchasing the paper from said original holders would succeed to all their rights.

This applies affirmatively to all the notes. Answer to the plaintiffs *first* point:

This point is refused. There is some evidence—wholly circumstantial, it is true—but still some evidence which I will leave the jury to pass upon. I have said it is wholly circumstantial, but it is certainly all that is in my duty in this connection also to say that it is met by the absolute and unqualified denial of Samuel McClurkan, David Hostetter and Dr. Leet Wilson, the cashier of the Fort Pitt Banking Company. Both Messrs. McClurkan and Hostetter, however, do assert, and did as witnesses upon the stand—one of them, McClurkan, called by the defendants themselves—that not one dollar of the paper in suit, of the four fifty thousand dollar notes ever was received by him for any such purposes and Dr. Hostetter also filed by the plaintiffs, equally positive in his denial of the fact, and in addition further to state that instead of being so used and for the purposes claimed by defendants, was in part payment of a note held, used by him in the city of Philadelphia in protecting paper issued by himself a long time prior thereto, and which after various renewals fell due shortly thereafter, and in and during the winter and spring of 1871.

It will be for you to say which evidence you will believe. The alleged condition of circumstances upon which alone you are asked to find for the address no positive evidence upon the subject, or the absolute and unqualified denial of two certainly, and as you may find in fact the honorable gentlemen of the witness stand as truthful and truth-telling witnesses you will be the judges.

In this connection and whilst answering the plaintiffs first point it is legitimately suggested and properly, under it, where the question of circumstantial evidence necessarily becomes the subject of discussion, I deem it my duty to say that whilst often and in many cases such circumstantial evidence is stronger and more convincing and satisfactory than absolute assertion or positive testimony, there are a few rules applicable to it which the law suggests, and which jurors likely to be impressed or influenced by it should always consider.

1st. That such circumstances relied upon should be satisfactorily established.

2d. They—such as are relied upon—should all point or tend to the conclusion sought to be enforced thereby.

3d. They should be inconsistent with any other conclusion.

Tested by these rules, gentlemen, how do the circumstances of this case as to this fact commend themselves to you.

Are they all satisfactorily proved?

Do they all tend to the conclusion, and only to the conclusion, that these notes in suit were purchased with the proceeds, or a portion of the proceeds, of the discounted four fifty thousand dollar notes?

Are they inconsistent with any other theory or conclusion?

If you can, as jurors, answer each and all of these questions in the affirmative, it will, of course, be your privilege as your duty to find accordingly, and against the absolute and unqualified assertions of Samuel McClurkan, Dr. Hostetter and as you may find D. Leet Wilson; but, if you cannot, it will be equally your privilege and duty to disregard the circumstances and sustain and believe these gentlemen that the notes were not purchased as claimed by the defendants out of the proceeds, or a part of the proceeds of the four fifty thousand dollar notes. I will add that this point is connected and under this point hat as I have already stated in your hearing, in these instructions, the plaintiffs being the holders of the notes in controversy all the presumptions of the law are in their favor, established by the plaintiff's money, and that the burden of overcoming these presumptions, rests upon the defendants who claim and allege this principle which seeks to shelter themselves from the duties and obligations which *the law* imposes upon them.

They admit their execution as indorsers of the notes in suit, by and upon which they themselves prove—that these notes were duly and regularly discounted by the holders anterior to the plaintiffs, viz: the Mechanics' Bank, William B. Holmes and John Moorhead, they themselves prove—that their proceeds so discounted went to the benefit of "The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company," of which company they admit—indeed, they themselves prove—that they were members, but yet as to these present holders—the plaintiffs—they say they have a just and legal defence to the full extent of their claim, and this, too, notwithstanding the presumptions of the law in their—the plaintiffs—favor, and to which we have already alluded in debut.

This compells us to allude—which we shall do as briefly as possible—to some of the leading facts in the case.

It would seem that sometime in the year 1869, the exact date is not material, there was formed in this city an association or partnership—called as you have heard—"The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company."

Those directly connected with Doctor David Hostetter and others, whom it is here and now unnecessary to mention, were members. That the object of the association was to deal in oil, a species of article well known to our community—petroleum or rock oil.

That in order to carry on their operations upon a scale desired, a large amount of money was necessary. That to raise the money resort was had to a loan based upon the credit of these defendants and Dr. David Hostetter, and, as we have just suggested, members of this association or partnership, known as "The Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company."

That in order to give this effect and to shape and give direction to negotiable notes of fifty thousand dollars each were executed. Two of them drawn by Lockhart & Frew, of these defendants; two by Byers & Company, of these defendants, and two by Dr. David Hostetter.

These notes were filled up —— December, 1869. They were at the date and time of their execution filled up as to the amount—fifty thousand dollars each—but were in blank as to the day of the month, and also as to the time of payment.

They were payable to the order of —— and by ——, duly indorsed as also by ——.

So and thus executed they were by common consent pulled to the hands of Dr. David Hostetter, who was Treasurer of the Association, and who, in company with Mr. Alexander Nimick as it would seem (although Mr. Joseph Fleming thinks he was the Doctor's traveling companion) one of the defendants and of the firm of Byers & Co., took the notes to Philadelphia with collaterals, to be negotiated, if possible for the benefit of the Association.

It was discovered upon arriving at Philadelphia that for some cause or other—possibly because they were two large—their negotiation was impracticable, and upon the morning of Christmas, 1869, they were all brought back to Pittsburgh by Doctor Hostetter. These notes, so brought back unused, have in the end proved themselves to be the very "apple of discord" between the parties, and from them, together with an alleged violated engagement entered into on or about 1st December, 1870, by which each of these defendants and Doctor Hostetter were to meet and take up one hundred thousand dollars of certain specified paper, has sprung this and other litigation between these parties.

These defendants claim that, in violation of plighted faith, Dr. Hostetter, one year after their date, as they allege, took these four fifty thousand dollar notes (the two drawn by Lockhart & Frew and the two drawn by Byers & Co.,) to the Fort Pitt Banking Company of which incorporated association or partnership he was a member and a managing Director—and in a manner and under circumstances which we have had fully detailed to you by the witnesses, filled up the blanks in these notes, had them discounted by the bank, their proceeds passed to his credit, and with these proceeds arranged with the plaintiff, Samuel McClurkan—who, they say, in this particular was the mere agent of, and so Dr. Hostetter himself says, to go to John Moorehead and the Mechanics' Bank and William B. Holmes, lift the notes now in suit with the monies of these defendants thus and so obtained, some of them at least those of the Mechanics' Bank, being notes which he himself had under the agreement of 1st December, 1870, and to which I have already alluded, agreed to protect. They claim therefore, to have a good defense upon this state of facts under the law, which facts they allege and so have urged, must be considered as established to your satisfaction. They claim that Samuel McClurkan and Dr. David Hostetter are one and the same person in fact and in fact. That they had no legal right to enter into such an arrangement at all. That it was a fraudulent combination and a conspiracy to the prejudice of these defendants, and the creation of law and of their legal rights, and of plighted faith express and implied between partners, and as will be found by you as a fact cannot be sustained under the law by a verdict in the plaintiff's favor at your hands. More especially and particularly do they claim this as a complete defense in law in this suit, and find that the money used by Samuel McClurkan in the purchase or discount of the notes in suit was the money realized by the discount of the four fifty thousand dollar notes, or was the money of Dr. David Hostetter, and by him supplied by him to McClurkan, the plaintiff, thus simply constituting him his agent in the premises, and so doing by another what he could not under the law, as between partners, do himself.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the plaintiff denies *in toto* each and all of the important allegations constituting these defences. He admits that Dr. Hostetter did retain and have discounted the four fifty thousand dollar notes spoken of. He claims that Dr. Hostetter always held them, and had a right to hold and use them as collaterals to protect himself for large disbursements made for and on account of these defendants and other members of the "Petroleum Oil Company." That he had them discounted by the Fort Pitt Banking Company for that purpose and used their proceeds, or through him, the paper issued by him in Philadelphia in a large amount for the association; and he further asserts that not one dollar of this paper so discounted by the Fort Pitt Bank for Dr. Hostetter ever was used by him to purchase the notes in controversy; and upon the contrary, the same were purchased in ways and by means detailed by himself upon the stand, when under examination by the defendants themselves. He further claims that he was not the agent of Dr. Hostetter in the premises, but a purchaser of these notes with his own money, before maturity, for full value, from parties holding them, without taint or objection, and to all of whom he had a right to chase he became the successor; that amongst these rights and privileges which the law accords him, was the right to elect whom he shall sue. That he has so elected—that he has sued these defendants, who were in law liable upon the paper as indorsers, and that the defendants, by their acceptance as holder and owner for value and in good faith, he has not thus far seen proper to sue Dr. Hostetter, another indorser.

Gentlemen, I have given you the briefest possible outline which I can give you of the leading facts of this case, and you can not be more gratified than I that I have reached the conclusion of this prolonged recitation. I will now, as briefly as I can, proceed to the applications—under the various points of law submitted by the learned counsel engaged in the case—to the facts which you have had fully detailed to you by the witnesses, filled up the blanks in these notes, had them discounted by the bank, their proceeds passed to his credit, and with these proceeds arranged with the plaintiff, Samuel McClurkan—who, they say, in this particular was the mere agent of, and so Dr. Hostetter himself says, to go to John Morehead and the Mechanics' Bank and William B. Holmes, lift the notes now in suit with the monies of these defendants thus and so obtained, some of them at least those of the Mechanics' Bank, being notes which he himself had under the agreement of 1st December, 1870, and to which I have already alluded, agreed to protect. They claim therefore, to have a good defense upon this state of facts under the law, which facts they allege and so have urged, must be considered as established to your satisfaction. They claim that Samuel McClurkan and Dr. David Hostetter are one and the same person in fact and in fact. That they had no legal right to enter into such an arrangement at all. That it was a fraudulent combination and a conspiracy to the prejudice of these defendants, and the creation of law and of their legal rights, and of plighted faith express and implied between partners, and as will be found by you as a fact cannot be sustained under the law by a verdict in the plaintiff's favor at your hands. More especially and particularly do they claim this as a complete defense in law in this suit,